The New-York Times.

VOL. XVIII.....NO. 5427. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1869. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

TELEGRAMS.

Preparations for War Between Turkey and Persia.

Meeting of the Spanish Constitutional Cortes at Madrid.

Burning of the Steamboat Nellie Stevens on Red River.

Sixty-three Passengers Burned to Death or Drowned.

SPAIN.

Formal Opening of the Constitutional Cortes—Targeting Convention.

MADRID, Friday, Feb. 12.

The Constituent Cortes formally opened its sessions here yesterday with great ceremony. The city was profusely decorated in honor of the event. Crowds of people were in the streets, flags were flying, and the day was regarded as a holiday.

The President of the Ministry, Marshal SERRANO, delivered a congratulatory address on the assembling of the Deputies. He said that the nations of Europe, in attaining a higher degree of civilization, threw off the traditional bonds which fettered the public mind. Spain delayed for a long time following the example of her neighbors. She now calls on her representatives to construct a new edifice. The revolution has achieved a bloodless victory. The strength of the nation has not been impaired, but the extravagance of former administrations has disorganized and embarrassed its finances. The Government relies upon the Cortes to remedy this by economical reforms and changes in the administration, by wise legislation in regard to the public debt, and the payment of the interest thereon, and by economizing the expenses of the army and navy. The fundamental principles of political liberalism, which had been adopted in relation to religion, the Press, and education by the Provisional Government, must now be constituted to the action of the Deputies. Our revolution here is not responsible for the rising in Cuba; that is due to the errors of past Governments. He expressed the hope that the insurrection there would be speedily extinguished, and that tranquillity based on reform would be durable. He predicted that slavery would be abolished without precipitation and without compromising the prosperity of the Antilles. In conclusion he congratulated the country on the good relations with foreign nations, now more intimate than ever before.

At the opening of the Cortes the Marquis of Santa Cruz presided, and a salute of twenty-one guns was fired.

During Marshal SERRANO's speech there were cries for the Provisional Government, for Gen. PRIM, for a Republic and for a Monarchy. The confusion was great, but was finally quelled by SERRANO's crying "Viva for the Sovereignty of the Cortes."

A grand review of the troops was held subsequently, and the members of the Cortes attended a Te-Deum in the Basilica of our Lady of Atocha.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Remarks of Mr. Gladstone at the Ministerial Banquet.

LONDON, Friday, Feb. 12.

At the banquet to the Ministry at Fishmongers' Hall last evening, Mr. GLADSTONE remarked that the last House of Commons had been condemned by the Government of the day. That Government had been brought to the bar of public opinion on a distinct issue, and the policy of the people was now most clearly defined.

DUBLIN, Friday, Feb. 12.

The Mayor of Dublin will take advantage of the first public levee to present Queen VICTORIA the monster petition for the amnesty of the Fenian prisoners, which has been so extensively signed by the corporate authorities of cities and towns throughout Ireland.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Feb. 12.

A meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of Liverpool was held to-day to hear an address from Mr. GRAVES, Conservative Member of Parliament from this city. Mr. GRAVES expressed the belief that the treaty negotiated with the American Minister for the settlement of the *Alabama* claims was sure to be ratified by the United States Senate. He said the American claims were made with a dignity and moderation with a forbearance that were fully appreciated by England. She had in consequence met the advances of the United States more than half way, and receded from principles which had been regarded as fundamental to the British Constitution. The result of such conduct, said Mr. GRAVES, forbids that party politics shall in any degree interfere with the honorable arrangements which have been made between the two countries.

FRANCE.

Weekly Statement of the Bank of France.

PARIS, Friday, Feb. 12.

The regular weekly statement of the condition of the Bank of France is officially published to-day. There has been a heavy inward flow of specie, and the amount in vault is 24,000,000 francs greater than last week.

PERSIA.

Turkish Troops Marching to the Persian Frontier—A Collision Imminent.

LONDON, Friday, Feb. 12.

Advices received to-day state that the Persian army, with the Shah at its head, has gone to Bagdad. In the meantime the Turkish troops are pushing forward to the Persian frontier.

CUBA.

Seizure of a Suspected Schooner—More Political Arrests.

HAVANA, Friday, Feb. 12.

A small Spanish schooner, which had cleared for New-York, was seized to-day by the authorities on suspicion of having arms and supplies for the rebels on board. Her cargo was overhauled, and nothing was found to confirm the suspicions of the officials.

The mixed commission appointed by the planters and merchants to raise funds for the Government, have received to recommend the following plan: The Spanish Bank is to furnish a loan of $5,000,000 to the Treasury, the Government to provide for the payment thereof by imposing special taxes, as follows: 25 cents on each box of sugar exported, $1 on each load of unmanufactured tobacco, and 25 cents on every thousand of cigars; 5 per cent additional on all import duties now paid, and 25 per cent additional on the taxes now paid by shareholders and manufacturers.

The *Diario* admits that the revolutionists hold possession of the entire Puerto Principe district except the city proper.

Several secret deposits of arms have been discovered at Cardenas.

No definite news of the state of affairs in the Central Departments is received either through governmental or other channels. It is known, however, that the rebels have made the town of Bayamo their rallying point.

Arrests of suspected parties continue to be made; several Americans and other foreigners are among the parties now in custody. THOMAS TURNEY, the destitute American on the island, was detained, but subsequently released. It is reported that he has offered to Captain-General DULCE his entire possessions to aid the Government in the suppression of the revolution.

Prominent Cubans continue to emigrate from the island in large numbers.

A portion of the insurgents in the District of Cienfuegos are retreating toward Havana-Grande, in the Colon District.

The Woman's Suffrage Convention in Chicago—The Resolutions Adopted.

CHICAGO, Friday, Feb. 12.

The Library Hall Woman's Suffrage Convention was very numerously attended to-day. Miss ANNA DICKINSON, Dr. MARY FRANCIS ADAMS, of St. Louis, and Wm. WELLS BROWN, the colored orator of Boston, were in attendance, beside Mrs. STANTON, Miss ANTHONY and others.

The resolutions reported by the Committee on Resolutions declare that as woman is equally interested with man in having good laws executed, she ought to possess the right of suffrage; and they should make a united effort to frame the new Constitution of Illinois so that no distinction shall be made among the citizens in the exercise of suffrage. The resolutions, after being discussed, were adopted.

A Committee of Seven was appointed to draft a constitution and by-laws for a Woman's Suffrage Association of Illinois. The report of the Committee was adopted in the afternoon, and Mrs. M. A. LIVERMORE, of this City, was elected President of the new Association. WELLS BROWN, a colored orator, contended that women ought to be educated before they are enfranchised. Miss DICKINSON spoke vigorously on several occasions. Miss STANTON and Miss ANTHONY also took a lively part in the exercises.

The Convention adjourned this afternoon.

The Missouri Legislature.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Friday, Feb. 12.

In the Senate, yesterday, the bill in relation to Fire and Marine Insurance Companies, with amendments requiring from $20,000 to $50,000 to be deposited with the State Treasurer by foreign companies was voted down; also, a bill requiring foreign companies to invest eighty per cent of their gross receipts in Missouri securities, or real estate, for the first two years they do business here. A bill looking to a restoration of suffrage to persons now disfranchised, was rejected in the House. A petition for woman suffrage was referred to the Committee on Constitutional Amendments. The House Committee on Education reported a bill to establish a Board of Physicians and Surgeons for the examination of all applicants to practice medicine in the State, those passing the required examination to receive certificates of qualification. Persons practicing in violation of this law are to be fined $1,000, except doctors practicing prior to the passage of this act, who are exempt from penalties.

The Press Convention at Mobile.

MOBILE, Ala., Friday, Feb. 12.

The Mobile Board of Trade will do all in its power to render the visit of the members of the Press to the Convention to be held in this city on the 17th inst. agreeable. They desire to extend its attentions and hospitalities to such members of the Press North and West, as well as South, as may find it convenient to be present. The Mobile and Montgomery and the Mobile and Ohio Railroads, will pass members of the Press to and from the Convention free; and it is hoped the connecting and more remote lines will do the same. The Board of Trade has tendered its hall for the use of the Convention.

Death of Major-Gen. Barnes, of Massachusetts.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Friday, Feb. 12.

Major-Gen. BARNES, of the United States Army, died at his residence in this city this morning. This officer was a graduate of West Point. He entered the service during the late civil war as Colonel of the Eighteenth Massachusetts Regiment and commanded a division at the battle of Gettysburg. He was lately a Special Commissioner of the Union Pacific Railroad, and was formerly Superintendent of the Western Massachusetts Railroad.

Large Seizures of Contraband Tobacco in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Md., Friday, Feb. 12.

Information was received here to-day by the Supervisor of Internal Revenue that a large amount of contraband tobacco had been received here from North Carolina and Virginia. Revenue officers were detailed to search for it. During the day nearly every prominent house in the tobacco trade was visited, and plug tobacco to a large amount seized and held to await further investigation.

Reported Organization of Venture to Recover the Body of Whaler.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Friday, Feb. 12.

It was seriously expected this morning that an organization had been formed for the purpose of rescuing WHALEN's body, which is still in the possession of the authorities. Active preparations were made to meet any outbreak. It is rumored that several seizures of arms had been made to-day.

Resignation of Gov. Brownlow, of Tennessee.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Friday, Feb. 12.

Gov. BROWNLOW publishes this morning his resignation as Governor of the State, to take effect on the 26th. He starts for Washington on the 26th to take his seat in the Senate. Hon. DEWITT C. SENTER, Speaker of the Senate, succeeds as Governor of Tennessee.

The House took no action to-day on the report of the Investigation Committee, touching the charges against Speaker ROCHARDS, who is charged with being one of the parties bribed by the National Bank of Memphis.

Arrest and Confession of a Murderer in Illinois.

CHICAGO, Friday, Feb. 12.

WESLEY NELSON, who murdered Mr. LAIPERT, a wealthy farmer residing near Beloit, Wis., on Wednesday, for his money, was arrested yesterday in Savannah, Ill., and is now in jail at Janesville, Wis. He confessed the crime.

A book-keeper in a clothing establishment in this city committed suicide at the Sherman House early this morning by shooting himself through the heart.

Two Men Murdered in Michigan.

DETROIT, Mich., Friday, Feb. 12.

A young man named MCCOY was murdered at Kalamazoo last night. Two men have been arrested on suspicion of having committed the crime. A man named O. W. WOODCOCK was shot and killed at Battle Creek last night by JOHN DELANY, who detected WOODCOCK in the act of stealing from his smoke-house.

Railroad Facilities for St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Feb. 12.

In response to the petitions from the railroad companies and Merchants Exchange, the City Council to-day passed an ordinance permitting all the railroad companies, whose tracks terminate here, to extend their tracks to the large grain elevator on the river bank.

Capital Punishment Not Abolished in Maine.

AUGUSTA, Me., Friday, Feb. 12.

The Senate to-day, by a vote of 14 to 12, refused to pass a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to report a bill abolishing capital punishment.

Payson, the Fenian, at Oswego.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Friday, Feb. 12.

EDWARD PAYSON WESTON walked into the city to-day at 811 o'clock in the afternoon, and was greeted by an immense crowd. He is in excellent spirits, and is confident that he will accomplish the task before him. He left here to-night *viâ* Syracuse.

TERRIBLE CALAMITY.

Another Steamboat Burned and Sixty-three Lives Lost.

Burning of the Steamboat Nellie Stevens on Lake Chicot in Red River.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Feb. 12.

A dispatch from Jefferson, Texas, reports that the steamer *Nellie Stevens* was destroyed by fire, in Cadde Lake, Red River, last night, and that sixty-three lives were lost, among them Messrs. W. A. BROODWELL, T. L. LYON and his son FRANK, of New-Orleans.

There were forty-three survivors, who were taken to Jefferson on the steamer *Dove*.

The steamboat and cargo were a total loss. The amount of the damage has not yet been ascertained.

The Georgia Legislature.

ATLANTA, Ga., Friday, Feb. 12.

The Georgia Legislature to-day passed, almost unanimously, a resolution to elect Representatives to the United States Congress on the first Monday in April next.

Joint Election of Railroad Directors.

BOSTON, Mass., Friday, Feb. 12.

A Convention of the two branches of the Legislature to-day elected AVERY PLUMMER and MOSES KIMBALL, Directors of the Boston and Albany Railroad on the part of the State.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 12.—JOSEPH A. DUBOIS, a Canadian, 18 years old, was instantly killed today, in Lawrence, by being caught in the shafting in the dye-room of the Pacific Mills.

WORCESTER, Mass., Feb. 12.—The town hall in Southboro was completely destroyed by fire last night. The building has been occupied by A. SCHOLL, and it is supposed the fire caught from the stove. The loss is about $20,000.

ALLENTOWN, Penn., Feb. 12.—Dr. EBNER SCHLATTER, an eminent German physician of South Bethlehem, came to his death by a fall into an open cellar night before last. Foul play was feared, but at the Coroner's inquest it was proved that his death was accidental.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 12.—A fire occurred at Dyersville, Ill., this morning which destroyed HALL's furniture store. Loss, $15,000; partly insured in the Home Insurance Company of New-York.

READING, Penn., Feb. 12.—At the city election, to-day, Wm. H. GERHARD, Democrat, was re-elected Mayor over Hon. JOHN F. JONES, by 147 majority.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

THIRD SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 12.

Mr. CAMERON presented a petition for amendment of the Constitution, so as to recognize Almighty God as the source of all civil authority.

Mr. CONKLING presented a like petition.

TELEGRAPHS AND RAILROADS.

Mr. RAMSEY introduced a bill to encourage telegraphic communication with Europe. Referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

The bill authorizes the "American Atlantic Cable Telegraph Company of New-York" to take any practicable route for a cable in the order of March 4, 1867, for the establishment of a telegraphic cable between Europe, from the expiration of this bill.

The bill authorizes the consolidation of the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company with the Pacific Railroad Company of Texas, under the style of the Texas and Pacific Railroad Company, to construct a railroad and telegraph from Marshall, Texas, to connect with the Atlantic and Pacific line, west of the one hundred meridian, and in aid of the enterprise proposed to grant lands to guarantee interest on the bonds to the amount of $40,000 per mile.

Mr. ROBERTSON presented a petition of the South Carolina Legislature, asking aid for the Sisters of Mercy of Charleston, to enable them to rebuild their Seminary and Orphan Asylum.

Mr. ABBOTT introduced a bill to aid in the construction of the Texas and Pacific Railroad. Referred to the Committee on Pacific Railroads.

THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

On motion of Mr. HARLAN, the Committee on the District of Columbia was authorized to send for persons and papers in connection with the investigation of the claim of W. W. CORCORAN for compensation for the use of his property by the Government during the war.

Mr. HARLAN moved to set apart to-morrow, after the morning hour, for the consideration of business pertaining to the District of Columbia.

Mr. SUMNER supported the motion, and said it is the business of the District that should be attended to by Congress it would be necessary to amend the Constitution, so as to take it out of the exclusive jurisdiction of Congress.

Mr. FESSENDEN also supported the motion, and said that owing to the neglect of its affairs by Congress, the condition of the District, and of the City of Washington, was a disgrace to our civilization.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, moved to set apart Tuesday instead of Saturday for that purpose.

Mr. COLE moved to set apart Monday evening, at 7 o'clock. Carried.

JUSTICE IN THE TERRITORIES.

Mr. CRAGIN, from the Committee on Territories, reported with amendments and recommended the passage of a bill to provide for the better administration of justice in Territories of the United States.

PRIVATE BILLS.

The bill for relief of MARGARET DOYLE was then taken up and passed.

COMMITTEE REPORTS.

Mr. POMEROY, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported adversely the bill to extend the limits of certain railway land grants in Iowa and Minnesota. Also, adversely, the bill amendatory of certain acts of Congress granting lands to the States of Iowa and Minnesota to aid in the construction of railroads.

Mr. CRAGIN, from the Committee on Territories, reported, with amendments, the bill to provide for the better administration of justice in the Territories of the United States.

Mr. THOMAS, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, reported a bill to make general provision for the incorporation of churches and religious societies in the District of Columbia.

Mr. RICE, from the same Committee, reported favorably the bill to incorporate the Masonic Mutual Relief Association.

Mr. HOWARD, from the same Committee, reported favorably the bill to amend and consolidate the several acts relating to the Metropolitan Police force of Washington.

PACIFIC RAILROAD BONDS.

Mr. HOWARD introduced a joint resolution authorizing the Northern Pacific Railroad Company to issue first mortgage bonds, to the extent of $20,000 per mile, on its main road and the branch to Portland, Oregon.

AMERICAN STEAMSHIP LINES.

Mr. RAMSEY moved to take up the joint resolution declaratory of the act to establish an American line of mail steamships between this country and Europe. It gives the company another year to build their ships.

Mr. HENDRICKS opposed taking up the bill.

Mr. SUMNER supported it, and said he would oppose the bill itself. There were already two lines of American steamships from Baltimore.

Mr. RYE asked him what ships those ships sailed under?

Mr. WRIGHT admitted that they sailed under a foreign flag.

Mr. TRUMBULL was in favor of taking up the bill. He liked at least the object of the bill, to take our mail-carrying business from foreign vessels.

Mr. SUMNER said that his course with regard to the proposed line of American steamships would be determined by the degree in which it would cheapen ocean postage.

The motion was still under discussion at the expiration of the morning hour.

THE CURRENCY BILL.

Mr. SHERMAN moved to resume the consideration of the Currency bill.

On motion of Mr. TRUMBULL Wednesday next after the morning hour, was set apart for the consideration of the bill to reorganize the judicial system of the United States.

Mr. MORRILL then addressed the Senate on the bill in relation to the public debt and the currency.

Mr. WILLIAMS followed in advocacy of his amendment providing that not more than $500,000 of currency shall be converted into bonds in any one month. The Senator from Indiana (Mr. Morton) had spoken yesterday with great vehemence the original bill and its defects, and the amendments designed to remedy those defects. That Senator seemed determined to oppose every proposition coming from any member of the Finance Committee, without regard to the merits or demerits. It was well known that he (Mr. Morton) had a pet theory upon the subject of finance, and he aggravated to think it impossible for any one but himself to present anything valuable in relation to it, unless his suggestion harmonized with his theory. The Senator from Indiana had argued and attempted to show from the history of England, that most disastrous results would follow from any considerable contraction of the currency; but it was easy to demonstrate that his own plan for the resumption of specie payments, if adopted, would produce a more violent contraction of currency than would be brought about by any other plan yet proposed. The proposition of the Senator was, that the Government should buy up the Treasury notes held in Europe, and then resume specie payment. The gold, being thus withdrawn and hoarded of course, would be more violently contracted. The greenback currency would be contracted and distributed in another way. A man having in his greenbacks worth to-day only $100 in gold, would, upon the adoption of the plan of the Senator from Indiana, withdraw it from circulation and hoard it in his safe, having the guarantee of the law that on the 1st of July two and a half years hence $100 would be worth $100. This would be the inevitable result, because no man would take the risks of ordinary business when he could so profitably hoard his money. Mr. WILLIAMS went on to defend the scheme of the Finance Committee, which, with his amendment, would be the best and safest way. Yet any general of bringing about what all parties professed to desire—resumption of specie payment.

Mr. SUMNER opposed Mr. WILLIAMS's amendment, because he thought it would create a great difficulty in determining what parties should be entitled to preference on the conversion of greenbacks into bonds; when the amount to be so converted was limited to $2,000,000 a month.

Mr. WILLIAMS said the rule should be "first come first served."

Mr. SHERMAN replied that, according to that rule a man in or near the Treasury Department could get served first every month.

Mr. WILLIAMS thought the difficulty suggested a very slight one, compared with the great difficulty and injury that would arise from too rapid contraction.

Mr. MORTON said that the amendment of the Senator from Oregon (WILLIAMS) was no better than the provision in the original bill, because it proposed to limit the amount of contraction to $2,000,000 a month; but he was opposed to all contraction, as uncalled for, unnecessary and utterly ruinous.

He thought the bill reported by the Committee less remarkable for what it did than what it failed to do. It was not a bill for the resumption of specie payments, nor for the funding of the national debt represented by the greenback currency, but it was a bill to place greenbacks where for the resumption of specie payments by the existing National Banks. The Committee seemed to have been at a loss for an appropriate title for the bill. He thought they might have better called it a bill to improve the value of the bonds of the country, for certainly it was not designed to improve the currency. It made no provisions for the payment of that portion of the public debt already due and dishonorable, but provided that the surplus gold in the Treasury should be devoted to the purchase, through the medium of gold bonds, of a new issue of bonds which the Secretary could convert into greenbacks. The speech of the Chairman of the Committee (Mr. SHERMAN) upon the bill showed to him (Mr. MORTON) inconsistent with itself, because in it, after declaring that gold and silver were the standard values of the world, and setting forth the necessity of being able to resume specie payment, that Senator had had elaborate arguments to show the disasters that would result to the business of the country from appreciating the currency to par, and had drawn such a dark picture of the conditions of things to be brought about by such a policy. That if this view were correct, it would seem to be the duty of Congress to avoid resumption as long as possible; but he (Mr. MORTON) believed that the dangers and hardships of resumption had been greatly exaggerated by the Senator from Ohio, and by others, in and out of Congress, and that resumption brought about gradually by proper measures would not result in evils of the hundredth part the magnitude anticipated by those gentlemen. It should be remembered that there were great interests in the country opposed to the resumption of specie payments, for the premium on gold was thought to bring the nation. It was these parties were trying to alarm the people in regard to the effect of resumption, and indirectly attempting to control the legislation of Congress, and it was idle to expect that those whose interests were payable in gold, which they would sell at a premium of at least 8 per cent, would release their advantage until compelled to do so. The excitement about the hardship and injury that would result from the appreciation of the currency was much less than in the resumption period of history of the country. During the first four and a half months of 1862 gold fell ninety-nine per cent, and although it caused a great and sudden decline of prices and some bankruptcy, yet the evils and hardships resulting from that fall were not one-hundredth part as great as the Senator has predicted now from a fall of thirty-five per cent. But the Senator was mistaken. It was but reasonable to suppose that a decline in gold of thirty-five per cent would cause greater injury to the country and to business than the same decline in 1862 would have caused; but there was no ground for believing that a decline of thirty-five per cent now would produce even so much hardship as resulted from a decline of ninety-nine per cent in 1862. The Senator from Ohio had referred to the disastrous results of the resumption of specie payment in England, after the revolution of 1815, but the fact was that those evil results had been wrought about, not by the appreciation of the coin to the value, but by a sudden and violent contraction of the currency. The coin of England had been clipped, hammered and worn so as to be depreciated on an average of about twenty-five per cent below the mint value, causing much trouble and distress. Parliament thought that some measure of relief was necessary, and determined to restore the coin to its mint value, by calling it back into the Treasury and recoining it. In making the provisions for calling the coin back into the Treasury was one that after a certain time the depreciated coin should not be received for taxes but count but only by weight, and that it should not be a legal tender in the medium of gold but only by weight. When that day came, many of the coins had not made its appearance, while the old coin had almost entirely disappeared from circulation. In this way occurred an extraordinary contraction of the currency of the country, from which the country suffered for years. Mr. MORTON read from *Macaulay's History of England* a description of this financial crisis. A reference had also been made to the resumption of specie payment by England in 1821 after the Napoleonic wars, to show the dangers of resumption. But that was the time when Peel also failed to justify the conclusion drawn from them. Great commercial distress had undoubtedly existed in England from 1815 to 1820. It had not resulted, however, from the resumption of specie payments, but, as in the previous case, from a sudden and violent contraction of both the paper and gold currency of the country. Mr. MORTON then criticized in detail the bill reported by the Finance Committee.

Mr. FESSENDEN thought it would be wiser to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to issue the greenbacks in exchange for bonds at least the time and amount of the issue to his discretion, than to compel him to make the issue in an amount and at a time fixed by Congress.

The Senate then voted on the first clause of the amendment offered by Mr. WILLIAMS, limiting the amount of conversion to $2,000,000 a month, which was rejected, all the Republicans voting in the negative except Messrs. Buckalew, Cattell, Davis, Dixon, Hendricks, Howe, Ross, Patterson of Tennessee, and Williams.

Then, at 4 o'clock, the Senate took a recess until 7:30 this evening.

EVENING SESSION.

The Senate reassembled at 7 o'clock, and resumed consideration of the River and Harbor bill. The appropriation for removing obstructions in the East River at Hell Gate and other places was reduced to $115,000.

Mr. DAVIS suggested that the term "Hell Gate" should be changed to "Heat Gate," which he understood was the proper name of the place.

Mr. CHANDLER—It is to "Hell." [Laughter.]

Mr. DAVIS said he knew it was in the vicinity of that place, but he hoped not quite at the gate.

One of the amendments reported by the Committee was to strike out the appropriation of $40,000 towards completing the Kentucky and Portland Canal, the appropriation to be made upon the condition that Kentucky relinquish her claim upon the canal to the general Government.

The amendment was discussed at length by Messrs. DAVIS, BUCKALEW, YATES, RYE, EDMUNDS and HENDRICKS, in favor of the appropriation, and Messrs. SEWARD and FESSENDEN against it.

At 10:25 o'clock, while the amendment was still pending, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The first business in order being the consideration of a resolution offered last night to put the Clerks of the Committees on Invalid Pensions on an equality with the Clerks of the Committees on Claims and Public Lands, considerable time was occupied in its discussion. Finally, on motion of Mr. MAYNARD, the resolution was referred to the Committee on Accounts, with instructions to report generally on the subject of the pay of Committee clerks.

MEMORIALS REMOVED.

Mr. BROOKS presented a memorial from the New-York brewers for the removal of the duty on Canadian barley, as the United States production of barley is insufficient to supply their demand, and as Canadian barley is of better quality.

Mr. O'NEILL presented a memorial asking an amendment to the Constitution acknowledging Almighty God as the source of all civil power and the Lord Jesus Christ as the ruler among nations; also, a memorial of the students of the Jefferson Medical College at Philadelphia for the passage of a bill reorganizing the Medical Corps of the navy; also, a petition of drafted men who served till the close of the rebellion for additional bounty.

Mr. LAFLIN presented the remonstrance of Thomas Bateman and others, of Little Falls, N. Y., against the imposition of additional duties on sled.

Mr. KELSEY presented the preamble and resolutions adopted by the Union Wool-Growers' Association of Castile and Livingston Counties, N. Y., and the minutes of a meeting on the 24 inst. against the passage of the so-called Reciprocity Treaty with Canada.

SENATE BILLS CONSIDERED.

The House then, at 1 o'clock, proceeded to the consideration of private reports from Committees.

Mr. ARCHER, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a bill to pay $60,000 to CHARLES WHITNEY for the enlargement of the iron-clad Keokuck. Objection being made that the bill made an appropriation, it was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the Private Calendar.

Mr. FIKE, from the Naval Committee, reported a bill to pay Commodore JOHN A. WINSLOW and the officers and crew of the United States steamer *Kearsarge*, $100,000 to be distributed as prize money, being the estimated value of the rebel piratical vessel *Alabama*, destroyed by the *Kearsarge* on the 19th of June, 1864. After some discussion and the insertion of a proviso that no money should be paid to any officer or seaman, or mariner entitled to a share, but only to the mariner himself, his wife, or his children, the bill was passed by 85 yeas to 55 nays.

Mr. FIKE, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a bill to pay RICHARD M. BLAGDEN for the use of his steam-engine patent. Referred to the Committee of the Whole on the Private Calendar.

Also a bill to pay FOSTER & TOWLE, of New-York, $9,281 for a difference in the cost of crucibles furnished to the New-York Navy-yard.

Mr. BLAIR, of Michigan, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported a bill directing United States Agents to examine the claim of KNOTT & Co., American merchants, trading and doing business in China, against the Chinese Government for loss of corn caused by the capture and robbery of the *Wyne*, 1857, if found to be just to cause its payment with interest.

The morning hour having expired while the report was being read, the bill went over till the morning hour to-morrow.

PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT FOR MISSISSIPPI.

Mr. BOUTWELL, from the Committee on Reconstruction, reported a bill to provide for the organization of a Provisional Government for the State of Mississippi. Ordered to be printed and Recommitted.

The bill is as follows:

A Bill to provide for the organization of a Provisional Government for the State of Mississippi.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled, That the delegates elected under and in pursuance of an act of Congress, entitled "An act to provide for the election of delegates to a convention to form a State Government for Mississippi," approved March 3, 1867, shall be and are hereby constituted a Provisional Government of the rebel States, and the several acts of Congress supplementary thereto shall be and are hereby repealed; and said Provisional Government shall be and shall continue in full force for thirty days or so much thereof as may be necessary for the calling of the Provisional Legislature in manner and form as provided by the Constitution of said Convention, to be held by the members of said Legislature, and to perform the following powers in addition to and in lieu of those now provided by law, namely: To select a Provisional Governor; to make removals and appointments of all state, county, township and other officers of the Provisional Government of said State; to authorize the Provisional Governor of the said State; to authorize and organize registrars and judges of elections within all acts of Congress; to submit to the people of said State the Constitution adopted by said Convention, either with or without amendments; to provide ordinances for all elections, general and special, and acts of Congress and laws of said State, and to do all other things and generally do and perform all such acts and things as may be necessary for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of this act, which said Convention may submit to the people of said State, or the Provisional Legislature may deem necessary to submit to the people of said State, or which said Convention may deem necessary to provide for the government of said State, and shall have and exercise all the powers and perform all the duties now provided by law for the Governor of said State, including the power to pardon and remit fines and forfeitures, and shall have power to call out the militia of said State to execute the laws of said State, and to suppress insurrection and prevent violence, and to call on the military forces of the United States as in any other State; and be it further enacted, That the said Provisional Government shall have the authority of each Commander for the time being of the military district within which the same shall be, and all officers and soldiers of the United States are hereby made subject, however, to the order and direction of the President of the United States; and the President of the United States may, at any time, remove the said Provisional Government, and appoint a successor in his stead.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That any person who shall by threats, intimidation, force or arms, attempt to hinder any person from exercising the right of voting who may be entitled to vote, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not less than $100 nor more than $1,000, or by imprisonment not less than thirty days nor more than two years, in the discretion of the Court.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That the Courts of the United States of the said State, have concurrent jurisdiction of cases arising under the 5th section of this act.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That the poll tax levied in the said State of Mississippi shall not be shall not exceed $1 a year, and all laws in said State for the collection of taxes and debts shall be uniform, and may extend to the entire State, and exemptions and immunities in this respect of the most favored citizens or class of citizens.

SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act may be in conflict with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

MR. BUTLER'S RESOLUTION.

The House then, at 2 o'clock, resumed consideration of Mr. BUTLER's privileged resolution protesting against the manner of procedure, and the orders of the President of the Senate pro tem. in counting the vote of Georgia in obedience to the order of the Senate only, and in dissolving the Joint Convention of the two Houses at his own will, as an invasion of the rights and privileges of the House. Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, occupied the chair as Speaker pro tem.

Mr. BENTON, having three minutes allowed him, proceeded to conclude the remarks which he had begun in the House at the close of yesterday's morning session, in advocacy of the resolution.

Mr. LOGAN said he should not attempt to go over the questions discussed by the various gentlemen who had preceded him in the debate. He was in favor of having the rule governing the count of the electoral votes made clear and distinct. He was opposed to the adoption of the resolution, not because he held that there was no intentional violation of the rule on the part of the presiding officer. He agreed with Mr. WOODBRIDGE that the error committed by the presiding officer was in reversing the decisions of the gentleman from Massachusetts in the first place. He would not vote for any resolution that would contain the slightest sting of reflection on the brave and patriotic Senator from Ohio, and he proposed substituting a resolution to lay it on the table. So far as the conduct which had been characterized as disgraceful was concerned, he had nought to say. He was sorry to witness the heats; it was an exciting moment; there might be some excuse or palliation for some of the conduct that was witnessed. He did not participate in it, nor did he sympathize with either side then, nor did he now. Who was it that the House was asked to censure? A man of years of age, the presiding officer of the Senate, the presiding officer of the Joint Convention; a man who has been thirty years in public life, who stood in the vanguard, the old Captain of the Legions of Liberty, on whose head Heaven has showered the bouquets of its sunshine, who stands to-day as the great living monument of this great age. The House was asked to inflict a censure upon that man because he had peddling done wrong. Were members ready to do that? Were they ready to assign to dishonor a man who had been born a patriot, had lived a patriot, and would die a patriot. Nothing would give him greater satisfaction than to have that resolution withdrawn. He did not believe there was a man in the House who could put his hand on his heart and know that he was ready to censure Hon. WADE, in the idea that he had acted from any improper motive.

Mr. BUTLER—I never did say that; I never shall.

Mr. LOGAN—Hence I say that I should prefer to see the resolution withdrawn.

Mr. BUTLER—I never have believed, and I do not now believe, that Hon. WADE ever meant to do, or had done, an intentional wrong; but I do believe that the privileges of the House have been invaded. That question has been settled. It is necessary to have legislation so that this will never happen again. Waiving all pride of opinion, and with a distinct conviction that I never have censured Hon. WADE, or meant to censure him for any intentional act of his, but that his act was done under the unusual circumstances under which he was placed, I will, as the protector of the privileges of the House, I am ready to withdraw the resolutions and accept a substitute suggested by the gentleman from New-York (Mr. KELSEY).

Mr. KELSEY's amendment was read, as follows:

Resolved, That the subject of the amendment of the Constitution of the United States, so as to provide for counting the electoral votes for President and Vice-President be referred to a select Committee of five, with power to report by bill or otherwise.

Messrs. PRUYN and MULLINS had other substitutes which they desired to offer, but Mr. LOGAN declined to yield for that purpose.

Mr. PRUYN said that the question at order was that his amendment did not present a privileged question, and that it was not germain to the original resolution.

The Speaker pro tem. (Mr. DAWES) overruled the point of order.

Mr. FARNSWORTH appealed from the decision of the Chair.

Mr. KELLY moved to lay the appeal on the table. The motion was carried by—yeas 111, nays 41.

Mr. LOGAN resuming, he remarked that a longer discussion of the subject would keep up a disturbing element in the House. He had concluded that the discussion and the excitement should cease. He believed that the proper way to arrive at that result was to have the resolutions and amendment laid on the table. A resolution might then be offered and referred to a committee, disconnected entirely with the idea of censure, but looking merely to an amendment of the rule governing the counting of electoral votes. He therefore moved to lay the whole subject on the table.

The motion was agreed to, yeas 120, nays 16, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Allison, Ames, Ashley of Ohio, Bailey, Baker, Barnum, Boutwell, Bailey, Jack, Benjamin, Bingham, Blair, Boyer, Bowen, Boyd, Brooks, Buckland, Butler, Cake, Cullom, Cake, Cullom, Cake, Cullom

ST. VALENTINE'S DAY.

To-morrow will be St. Valentine's Day. The old Saint, after whom the day is named, flourished in the fourth century, and is more generally known in connection with the annual transmission of amatory epistles than for the elite of piety and self-sacrifice that distinguished his life. The custom of sending valentines is said to have originated in the fact that he amended the practice prevailing during the Pagan youth of Rome in his day, when, at the festival of the Lupercalia, held in February, the names of young maidens were drawn from a box by young unmarried men. These maidens were then addressed by the youth to whom their names had fallen by chance in times of love and tender sentiment. St. Valentine, in order to give the custom a religious bearing, caused the young Christians who had been converted to Christianity to substitute epistles more in conformity with the Christian law of love than were the purely amatory declarations of the Pagan youth, and thus became connected with the custom itself which up to this day bears his name. Some writers think the practice is derived from a supposition that birds actually choose their mates at this season of the year, but OWEN and other ornithologists have proved that this supposition is groundless. For some years past, probably owing to the rebellion, when men and women, young and old, were taken up with more serious matters, the practice of making and the custom of sending valentines fell into disuse and disuse among us; but now that "War has smoothed his wrinkled front," it seems to have regained its status quo ante bellum, and if we may judge from the indices that are to be found in the fancy stores, and in the stationers' and print shops, the practice this year will not lack observance. Valentines, of all descriptions, from the common penny doll to the beautifully engraved and costly unmissive of love, are offered for sale, and are being eagerly bought up. The market is not this year, however, as it is largely flooded with the cheap and nasty comic specimens of valentine literature that have sometimes distinguished the season the more coarsely executed valentines, being of late, by means of fearful attempts at high art, manifested in a reckless use of cheap paint and a worse use of the King's English, to bear into the poetic realm of Cupid, and solicit the aid of that mischievous little god in wounding the hearts of unhappy mortals of both sexes. The Broadway dealers have on exhibition and for sale valentines of the most costly character, and we are informed that there is a greater demand for this species of goods this season than there has for the last half dozen years. It is believed that the total consumption of valentines in the United States this year will not fall short of ten millions, varying in value from one cent to one hundred dollars. One firm alone in this city sold last year five hundred varieties, and it expects to exceed that number in sales this year. The valentine season usually lasts for one week, from the 14th to the 21st, but by many it is made to continue until the close of the month of February. Among the many matters that are made the subjects of estimation in the field of literature this valentine season, is the German bend, which is given in all its phases, and the representations of it will cause many a hearty laugh on the part of those who may be made the recipients of this particular species of valentine literature. During the coming week the visits of the mostly attired postman will be looked for by female Manhattanites with more than usual anxiety.

The American Pomological Society.

The Society, after a protracted and bodily laborious session of two days and evenings at the Astor House, adjourned late on Thursday evening, having completed the task of revising the extensive catalogue of American apples, pears, peaches and other fruits. There was a full attendance of members, made up of the most distinguished pomologists of the United States. It is a rare occurrence that such a body of intelligent gentlemen, both practically and theoretically, convene for the transaction of professional business, where their deliberations are characterized by more harmony and genial feeling than appeared at the sessions of the Association. Hon. JAMES L. P. WARNER, of Rochester, who presided with cheerful dignity, still retains his position as President, with Mr. F. R. ELLIOTT, of Cleveland, Ohio, Secretary. The readiness with which the representatives from the different states engaged in the proposed task before them, and the commendable ability and practical intelligence displayed by them from the beginning to the close of the session, afforded a most satisfactory assurance that these gentlemen who came so far, at no small expense pecuniarily, and were willing to appropriate two days and two long evenings to the accomplishment of so irksome a task, are prompted to the performance of a great national benefit by something more than pecuniary considerations.

During their deliberations, the Committees and every member, from various States, were provided with catalogues of fruit. Each variety was considered in turn, and large discussions raised as to the failures or satisfactory successes with which that variety has been cultivated in every locality. Then the suggestions offered, both for and against a given variety, were carefully considered; and if the fruit seemed to have been quite satisfactorily cultivated, the name was retained in the catalogue. On the contrary, if the evidence appeared to be so much against a given variety as not to be likely to warrant its cultivation, the fact was properly indicated in the catalogue. An untold amount of practical experience and intelligence were manifested during the deliberations of this respected body of American pomologists. The Old World, with all her wisdom in pomological science, cannot boast of more practical ability among her fruit growers than is manifest among the plain and unassuming members of this Association.

Their table was spread with various specimens of fine fruit during their sessions, and their deliberations in reviewing and revising the catalogue are to be submitted to the consideration of the Convention of this Association in September next, at their meeting in Philadelphia.

The President, before adjournment, in a few appropriate remarks, congratulated the members of the Association upon their commendable enthusiasm in this laudable and national enterprise, upon the harmony and good-feeling that had characterized their deliberations, and upon the ability, intelligence and cheerfulness with which these arduous duties had been performed. Thus ended the interesting Convention of the American Pomological Association of February, 1869.

College of the City of New-York.

The Junior exhibition of the College of the City of New-York took place last evening at Steinway Hall, before a very large and fashionable audience. The following essays were delivered:

"The Antiquarian of the Future," by John L. Pytterbury; "The Modern Crusoe," by Michael H. Carroll; "The Citizen Statesman," by Charles H. Weston; "Fairies and Fanatics," by Graham M. Adam; "A Citizen of Glen City," by Edward Dorsing; "Self-made Man," by Allen L. Smith; "Regeneration of Spain," by Nathan Clark, Jr.; "Rough Diamonds," by Samuel M. Jackson; "Polarization," by Clay; "The Pleasures of Philosophy," by Charles C. McBride; "Canonical Civilization," by Charles Kelsey, Jr.; "The Closing Decade," by John E. Montgomery.

The music was supplied by Grafulla's band and bequests to an unlimited extent by the audience.

LAW REPORTS.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

THE WRIT OF PROHIBITION AGAINST JUDGE UNDERWOOD —ARGUMENT OF THE STATE OF VIRGINIA—AN APPLICATION FOR THE WRITS—TATUS OF VIRGINIA—THE ADOPTION AND VALIDITY OF THE FOURTEENTH AMENDMENT.

The State of Virginia vs. Underwood.—The return to the rule to show cause in this case is now constituted, and Reverdy Ignon, of Richmond, made, in substance, the following argument in support of the peremptory and writ of prohibition: The Court of the United States has no authority to review the decision of the State Courts in criminal cases. The judicial power of the United States is denied from the express provisions of the third article of the Constitution, and no act of Congress can enlarge or diminish it. The writs issued in this case are not those which the Federal Courts have power to issue

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Bowery, No. 279, 5 years, per year.....
Bleecker-st., No. 72, 3 years, per year.....
Madison-st., No. 87, 15 years, per year.....
Willett-st., No. 62, (store, &c.) 3 years, per year.....
Sixth-st., No. 718, 4 years, per year.....

KINGS COUNTY.

Bushwick.

Hopper-st., n. s., 80 ft. e. of Lee-av., 81x0.....
Meserole-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of Bushwick-av., 25x100.....

Gravesend.

Ocean-av., e. s., 100 ft. s. of Ocean-pl., 50x100.....

Flatbush.

Flatbush-av., e. s., 100 ft. n. of Ocean-pl., 50x100.....

Flushing.

Broadway, e. s., 100 ft. n. of Ocean-pl., 50x100.....

Newtown.

Grand-st., n. s., No. 64, store, &c., 3 years, per year.....
Graham-av., and Johnson-st., s. e. corner, 3 years, per year.....
Meserole-st., n. s., s. e. corner, 1st floor, 3 years, per year.....
Meserole-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of Graham-av., 25x100, quarry house, &c.
North 1st-st., No. 95 house, 3 years, per year.....
Meserole-st., n. s., w. corner, Bodine, 1st year and store, 41-2 years, per year.....

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Unclassified.

Brown and Broad sts., n. w. cor., 81x100.....

Morris.

Fleetwood-av., e. s., lots Nos. 45 to 48 inclusive, Fleetwood, 25x100.....

Gosning.

Albany Post road and Ashton-av., n. w. corner, 125x100.....

Dobbs.

City Island, Horton's property, adjoining C. Lawrence's, 50x100.....

West Farms.

Jerome-av., n. w. s., lots Nos. 47, 48, map Ryer's estate, 50x100.....
Jerome-av., e. s. e., lot No. 122, map Ryer's estate, 50x100.....
Longfellow-av., n. s., lots 100x100.....
Morris-st. and Bathgate-av., n. e. corner, 50x100.....
Virginia-st., w. s., adj. Thos. Bradford's, 50x100.....

Wm. Pitney.

Newly-opened street from Spring to Lexington-av., Mt. Kisco's.....

NEW-JERSEY.

Weehawken.

Bank-st., n. s., 60 ft. e. of Willow-st., 30x100.....
Lincoln-pl., adj. N. Church property, Thompson's 25x100.....
Mill-st., n. s., 25 ft. e. of Stanwix-st., 25x100.....
Morris and Hazen Railroad-av., n. s., adjoining Mill-st., 25x100.....

Bellerville.

Tonnelle-st., e. s., adjoining H. Osborn's, 25x100.....
Tonnelle-st., 50 ft. n. of road lot 7, W. Stoddard's, 25x100.....

Clinton.

Hunter-st., e. s., 415 ft. s. of Sidney-st., 25x100.....

East Orange.

Main and Halsted sts., s. e. corner, 125x311.....

Jersey City.

Monmouth-st., w. s., lot No. 5, block No. 49, Van Vorst, 25x100.....

Hoboken.

Clinton-st., w. s., 50 ft. n. of 8d-st., 25x100.....
Meadow-st., w. s., 150 ft. n. of 6th-st., 20x100.....

Hudson City.

Lot Nos. 1 and 18, block No. 7, near Reservoir.....

Bergen.

Pine-st., n. w. s., 150 ft. n. e. of Lafayette-st., 25x100.....
Wilton-st., e. s., 50 ft. n. of Montgomery-st., 100x100.....

Harrison.

Hamilton-st., e. s., 450 ft. n. of John-st., 25x100.....
John-st., s. s., 150 ft. e. of Latham-st., 25x7.9.....

Union.

Gutenberg R. R., West Hoboken Homestead Association, 125x75.....

CITY GOVERNMENT.

Board of Assistant Aldermen—Special Session.

THURSDAY, Feb. 11, 1869.
2 o'clock P. M.

The Board met in their Chamber, number sixteen City Hall, pursuant to adjournment.

President, Alderman Hecker, Jr., President, in the chair, and the following members:

Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lynagh, Bryan, Reilly, Robinson, Hill, Hampson, Welch, Cullen, Hoffman, Daly, Gibney, John Reilly, Pettit, Haughton, Cregier, O'Neil, Jackson, Cunningham, Roberts—21.

The minutes of morning and February eighth were read and approved.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Assistant Alderman Hampson—

Resolved, That from and after the passage of this resolution, all the public offices of the Corporation of the City of New-York shall be closed at three o'clock P. M.

Which was adopted.

By Assistant Alderman Cunningham—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to advertise for proposals for building a bulkhead at the foot of Forty-ninth-st., East River, the same to extend out to the Harbor Commissioners' line.

Which was referred to the Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips.

By Assistant Alderman Cunningham—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to advertise for proposals for building a bulkhead at the foot of Forty-fifth-street, East River, the same to extend out to the Harbor Commissioners' line.

Which was referred to the Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips.

By Assistant Alderman Hampson—

Resolved, That Forty-sixth-street, between Madison-avenue and Fifth-avenue, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement, and the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to do the work, where not now laid, and relay where there now laid are, in good repair, or are not upon a grade adapted to the grade of the proposed new pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and lay an well-

Which was referred to the Committee on Street Pavements.

By Assistant Alderman O'Neil—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Patrick Gilmartin, to place a stoop in front of his premises, at the corner of Forty-second-st. and Ninth-av., in the City of New-York, in such manner as to do the least injury to the pavement, and in such manner as shall be approved of by the Commissioner of Public Works.

By Assistant Alderman Gibney—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to repair the sidewalk in front of the premises known as the Tombs, in the City of New-York, in such manner as shall be approved of by the Commissioner of Public Works.

Which was adopted by the following vote (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof):

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lynagh, the President, Assistant Aldermen Bryan, Reilly, Robinson, Hill, Hampson, Welch, Cullen, Hoffman, Finckney, Daly, Gibney, John Reilly, Pettit, Haughton, Cregier, O'Neil, Jackson, Cunningham, Roberts—21.

Negative—None.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of the Sixth Assistant Clerk of the Board of Assistant Aldermen, who shall clerk for such time as may be assigned him by the said Clerk of the Board of Assistant Aldermen, the salary of the said Sixth Assistant Clerk to be at the rate of two hundred dollars per annum, payable monthly.

Which was carried in the affirmative by the following vote (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof):

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lynagh, the President, Assistant Aldermen Bryan, Reilly, Robinson, Hill, Hampson, Welch, Cullen, Hoffman, Finckney, Daly, Gibney, John Reilly, Pettit, Haughton, Cregier, O'Neil, Jackson, Cunningham, Roberts—21.

Negative—None.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of the Seventh Assistant Clerk of the Board of Aldermen, who shall perform such duties as may be assigned him by the said Clerk of the Common Council, the salary of the said Assistant Clerk to be twenty-five hundred dollars per annum, payable monthly.

Which was carried in the affirmative by the following vote (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof):

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lynagh, the President, Assistant Aldermen Bryan, Reilly, Robinson, Hill, Hampson, Welch, Cullen, Hoffman, Finckney, Daly, Gibney, John Reilly, Pettit, Haughton, Cregier, O'Neil, Jackson, Cunningham, Roberts—21.

Negative—None.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of the Eighth Assistant Clerk of the Board of Assistant Aldermen, who shall perform such duties as may be assigned him by the said Clerk of the Common Council, the salary of the said Assistant Clerk to be twenty-five hundred dollars per annum, payable monthly.

Which was carried in the affirmative by the following vote (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof):

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lynagh, the President, Assistant Aldermen Bryan, Reilly, Robinson, Hill, Hampson, Welch, Cullen, Hoffman, Finckney, Daly, Gibney, John Reilly, Pettit, Haughton, Cregier, O'Neil, Jackson, Cunningham, Roberts—21.

Negative—None.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of the Ninth Assistant Clerk of the Board of Assistant Aldermen, who shall perform such duties as may be assigned him by the said Clerk of the Common Council, the salary of the said Assistant Clerk to be twenty-five hundred dollars per annum, payable monthly.

Which was carried in the affirmative by the following vote (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof):

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lynagh, the President, Assistant Aldermen Bryan, Reilly, Robinson, Hill, Hampson, Welch, Cullen, Hoffman, Finckney, Daly, Gibney, John Reilly, Pettit, Haughton, Cregier, O'Neil, Jackson, Cunningham, Roberts—21.

Negative—None.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of the Tenth Assistant Clerk of the Board of Assistant Aldermen, who shall perform such duties as may be assigned him by the said Clerk of the Common Council, the salary of the said Assistant Clerk to be twenty-five hundred dollars per annum, payable monthly.

Which was carried in the affirmative by the following vote (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof):

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lynagh, the President, Assistant Aldermen Bryan, Reilly, Robinson, Hill, Hampson, Welch, Cullen, Hoffman, Finckney, Daly, Gibney, John Reilly, Pettit, Haughton, Cregier, O'Neil, Jackson, Cunningham, Roberts—21.

Negative—None.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of the Eleventh Assistant Clerk of the Board of Assistant Aldermen, who shall perform such duties as may be assigned him by the said Clerk of the Common Council, the salary of the said Assistant Clerk to be twenty-five hundred dollars per annum, payable monthly.

Which was carried in the affirmative by the following vote (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof):

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lynagh, the President, Assistant Aldermen Bryan, Reilly, Robinson, Hill, Hampson, Welch, Cullen, Hoffman, Finckney, Daly, Gibney, John Reilly, Pettit, Haughton, Cregier, O'Neil, Jackson, Cunningham, Roberts—21.

Negative—None.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of the Twelfth Assistant Clerk of the Board of Assistant Aldermen, who shall perform such duties as may be assigned him by the said Clerk of the Common Council, the salary of the said Assistant Clerk to be twenty-five hundred dollars per annum, payable monthly.

Which was carried in the affirmative by the following vote (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof):

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lynagh, the President, Assistant Aldermen Bryan, Reilly, Robinson, Hill, Hampson, Welch, Cullen, Hoffman, Finckney, Daly, Gibney, John Reilly, Pettit, Haughton, Cregier, O'Neil, Jackson, Cunningham, Roberts—21.

Negative—None.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of the Thirteenth Assistant Clerk of the Board of Assistant Aldermen, who shall perform such duties as may be assigned him by the said Clerk of the Common Council, the salary of the said Assistant Clerk to be twenty-five hundred dollars per annum, payable monthly.

Which was carried in the affirmative by the following vote (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof):

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lynagh, the President, Assistant Aldermen Bryan, Reilly, Robinson, Hill, Hampson, Welch, Cullen, Hoffman, Finckney, Daly, Gibney, John Reilly, Pettit, Haughton, Cregier, O'Neil, Jackson, Cunningham, Roberts—21.

Negative—None.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of the Fourteenth Assistant Clerk of the Board of Assistant Aldermen, who shall perform such duties as may be assigned him by the said Clerk of the Common Council, the salary of the said Assistant Clerk to be twenty-five hundred dollars per annum, payable monthly.

Which was carried in the affirmative by the following vote (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof):

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lynagh, the President, Assistant Aldermen Bryan, Reilly, Robinson, Hill, Hampson, Welch, Cullen, Hoffman, Finckney, Daly, Gibney, John Reilly, Pettit, Haughton, Cregier, O'Neil, Jackson, Cunningham, Roberts—21.

Negative—None.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of the Fifteenth Assistant Clerk of the Board of Assistant Aldermen, who shall perform such duties as may be assigned him by the said Clerk of the Common Council, the salary of the said Assistant Clerk to be twenty-five hundred dollars per annum, payable monthly.

Which was carried in the affirmative by the following vote (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof):

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lynagh, the President, Assistant Aldermen Bryan, Reilly, Robinson, Hill, Hampson, Welch, Cullen, Hoffman, Finckney, Daly, Gibney, John Reilly, Pettit, Haughton, Cregier, O'Neil, Jackson, Cunningham, Roberts—21.

Negative—None.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of the Sixteenth Assistant Clerk of the Board of Assistant Aldermen, who shall perform such duties as may be assigned him by the said Clerk of the Common Council, the salary of the said Assistant Clerk to be twenty-five hundred dollars per annum, payable monthly.

Which was carried in the affirmative by the following vote (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof):

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lynagh, the President, Assistant Aldermen Bryan, Reilly, Robinson, Hill, Hampson, Welch, Cullen, Hoffman, Finckney, Daly, Gibney, John Reilly, Pettit, Haughton, Cregier, O'Neil, Jackson, Cunningham, Roberts—21.

Negative—None.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of the Seventeenth Assistant Clerk of the Board of Assistant Aldermen, who shall perform such duties as may be assigned him by the said Clerk of the Common Council, the salary of the said Assistant Clerk to be twenty-five hundred dollars per annum, payable monthly.

Which was carried in the affirmative by the following vote (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof):

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lynagh, the President, Assistant Aldermen Bryan, Reilly, Robinson, Hill, Hampson, Welch, Cullen, Hoffman, Finckney, Daly, Gibney, John Reilly, Pettit, Haughton, Cregier, O'Neil, Jackson, Cunningham, Roberts—21.

Negative—None.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of the Eighteenth Assistant Clerk of the Board of Assistant Aldermen, who shall perform such duties as may be assigned him by the said Clerk of the Common Council, the salary of the said Assistant Clerk to be twenty-five hundred dollars per annum, payable monthly.

Which was carried in the affirmative by the following vote (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof):

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lynagh, the President, Assistant Aldermen Bryan, Reilly, Robinson, Hill, Hampson, Welch, Cullen, Hoffman, Finckney, Daly, Gibney, John Reilly, Pettit, Haughton, Cregier, O'Neil, Jackson, Cunningham, Roberts—21.

Negative—None.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of the Nineteenth Assistant Clerk of the Board of Assistant Aldermen, who shall perform such duties as may be assigned him by the said Clerk of the Common Council, the salary of the said Assistant Clerk to be twenty-five hundred dollars per annum, payable monthly.

Which was carried in the affirmative by the following vote (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof):

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lynagh, the President, Assistant Aldermen Bryan, Reilly, Robinson, Hill, Hampson, Welch, Cullen, Hoffman, Finckney, Daly, Gibney, John Reilly, Pettit, Haughton, Cregier, O'Neil, Jackson, Cunningham, Roberts—21.

Negative—None.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of the Twenty-first Assistant Clerk of the Board of Assistant Aldermen, who shall perform such duties as may be assigned him by the said Clerk of the Common Council, the salary of the said Assistant Clerk to be twenty-five hundred dollars per annum, payable monthly.

Which was carried in the affirmative by the following vote (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof):

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lynagh, the President, Assistant Aldermen Bryan, Reilly, Robinson, Hill, Hampson, Welch, Cullen, Hoffman, Finckney, Daly, Gibney, John Reilly, Pettit, Haughton, Cregier, O'Neil, Jackson, Cunningham, Roberts—21.

Negative—None.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of the Twenty-second Assistant Clerk of the Board of Assistant Aldermen, who shall perform such duties as may be assigned him by the said Clerk of the Common Council, the salary of the said Assistant Clerk to be twenty-five hundred dollars per annum, payable monthly.

Which was carried in the affirmative by the following vote (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof):

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lynagh, the President, Assistant Aldermen Bryan, Reilly, Robinson, Hill, Hampson, Welch, Cullen, Hoffman, Finckney, Daly, Gibney, John Reilly, Pettit, Haughton, Cregier, O'Neil, Jackson, Cunningham, Roberts—21.

Negative—None.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of the Twenty-third Assistant Clerk of the Board of Assistant Aldermen, who shall perform such duties as may be assigned him by the said Clerk of the Common Council, the salary of the said Assistant Clerk to be twenty-five hundred dollars per annum, payable monthly.

Which was carried in the affirmative by the following vote (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof):

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lynagh, the President, Assistant Aldermen Bryan, Reilly, Robinson, Hill, Hampson, Welch, Cullen, Hoffman, Finckney, Daly, Gibney, John Reilly, Pettit, Haughton, Cregier, O'Neil, Jackson, Cunningham, Roberts—21.

Negative—None.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of the Twenty-fourth Assistant Clerk of the Board of Assistant Aldermen, who shall perform such duties as may be assigned him by the said Clerk of the Common Council, the salary of the said Assistant Clerk to be twenty-five hundred dollars per annum, payable monthly.

Which was carried in the affirmative by the following vote (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof):

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lynagh, the President, Assistant Aldermen Bryan, Reilly, Robinson, Hill, Hampson, Welch, Cullen, Hoffman, Finckney, Daly, Gibney, John Reilly, Pettit, Haughton, Cregier, O'Neil, Jackson, Cunningham, Roberts—21.

Negative—None.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of the Twenty-fifth Assistant Clerk of the Board of Assistant Aldermen, who shall perform such duties as may be assigned him by the said Clerk of the Common Council, the salary of the said Assistant Clerk to be twenty-five hundred dollars per annum, payable monthly.

Which was carried in the affirmative by the following vote (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof):

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lynagh, the President, Assistant Aldermen Bryan, Reilly, Robinson, Hill, Hampson, Welch, Cullen, Hoffman, Finckney, Daly, Gibney, John Reilly, Pettit, Haughton, Cregier, O'Neil, Jackson, Cunningham, Roberts—21.

Negative—None.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of the Twenty-sixth Assistant Clerk of the Board of Assistant Aldermen, who shall perform such duties as may be assigned him by the said Clerk of the Common Council, the salary of the said Assistant Clerk to be twenty-five hundred dollars per annum, payable monthly.

Which was carried in the affirmative by the following vote (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof):

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lynagh, the President, Assistant Aldermen Bryan, Reilly, Robinson, Hill, Hampson, Welch, Cullen, Hoffman, Finckney, Daly, Gibney, John Reilly, Pettit, Haughton, Cregier, O'Neil, Jackson, Cunningham, Roberts—21.

Negative—None.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of the Twenty-seventh Assistant Clerk of the Board of Assistant Aldermen, who shall perform such duties as may be assigned him by the said Clerk of the Common Council, the salary of the said Assistant Clerk to be twenty-five hundred dollars per annum, payable monthly.

Which was carried in the affirmative by the following vote (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof):

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lynagh, the President, Assistant Aldermen Bryan, Reilly, Robinson, Hill, Hampson, Welch, Cullen, Hoffman, Finckney, Daly, Gibney, John Reilly, Pettit, Haughton, Cregier, O'Neil, Jackson, Cunningham, Roberts—21.

Negative—None.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of the Twenty-eighth Assistant Clerk of the Board of Assistant Aldermen, who shall perform such duties as may be assigned him by the said Clerk of the Common Council, the salary of the said Assistant Clerk to be twenty-five hundred dollars per annum, payable monthly.

Which was carried in the affirmative by the following vote (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof):

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lynagh, the President, Assistant Aldermen Bryan, Reilly, Robinson, Hill, Hampson, Welch, Cullen, Hoffman, Finckney, Daly, Gibney, John Reilly, Pettit, Haughton, Cregier, O'Neil, Jackson, Cunningham, Roberts—21.

Negative—None.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of the Twenty-ninth Assistant Clerk of the Board of Assistant Aldermen, who shall perform such duties as may be assigned him by the said Clerk of the Common Council, the salary of the said Assistant Clerk to be twenty-five hundred dollars per annum, payable monthly.

Which was carried in the affirmative by the following vote (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof):

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lynagh, the President, Assistant Aldermen Bryan, Reilly, Robinson, Hill, Hampson, Welch, Cullen, Hoffman, Finckney, Daly, Gibney, John Reilly, Pettit, Haughton, Cregier, O'Neil, Jackson, Cunningham, Roberts—21.

Negative—None.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of the Thirtieth Assistant Clerk of the Board of Assistant Aldermen, who shall perform such duties as may be assigned him by the said Clerk of the Common Council, the salary of the said Assistant Clerk to be twenty-five hundred dollars per annum, payable monthly.

Which was carried in the affirmative by the following vote (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof):

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lynagh, the President, Assistant Aldermen Bryan, Reilly, Robinson, Hill, Hampson, Welch, Cullen, Hoffman, Finckney, Daly, Gibney, John Reilly, Pettit, Haughton, Cregier, O'Neil, Jackson, Cunningham, Roberts—21.

Negative—None.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of the Thirty-first Assistant Clerk of the Board of Assistant Aldermen, who shall perform such duties as may be assigned him by the said Clerk of the Common Council, the salary of the said Assistant Clerk to be twenty-five hundred dollars per annum, payable monthly.

Which was carried in the affirmative by the following vote (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof):

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lynagh, the President, Assistant Aldermen Bryan, Reilly, Robinson, Hill, Hampson, Welch, Cullen, Hoffman, Finckney, Daly, Gibney, John Reilly, Pettit, Haughton, Cregier, O'Neil, Jackson, Cunningham, Roberts—21.

Negative—None.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of the Thirty-second Assistant Clerk of the Board of Assistant Aldermen, who shall perform such duties as may be assigned him by the said Clerk of the Common Council, the salary of the said Assistant Clerk to be twenty-five hundred dollars per annum, payable monthly.

Which was carried in the affirmative by the following vote (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof):

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lynagh, the President, Assistant Aldermen Bryan, Reilly, Robinson, Hill, Hampson, Welch, Cullen, Hoffman, Finckney, Daly, Gibney, John Reilly, Pettit, Haughton, Cregier, O'Neil, Jackson, Cunningham, Roberts—21.

Negative—None.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of the Thirty-third Assistant Clerk of the Board of Assistant Aldermen, who shall perform such duties as may be assigned him by the said Clerk of the Common Council, the salary of the said Assistant Clerk to be twenty-five hundred dollars per annum, payable monthly.

Which was carried in the affirmative by the following vote (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof):

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lynagh, the President, Assistant Aldermen Bryan, Reilly, Robinson, Hill, Hampson, Welch, Cullen, Hoffman, Finckney, Daly, Gibney, John Reilly, Pettit, Haughton, Cregier, O'Neil, Jackson, Cunningham, Roberts—21.

Negative—None.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of the Thirty-fourth Assistant Clerk of the Board of Assistant Aldermen, who shall perform such duties as may be assigned him by the said Clerk of the Common Council, the salary of the said Assistant Clerk to be twenty-five hundred dollars per annum, payable monthly.

Which was carried in the affirmative by the following vote (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof):

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lynagh, the President, Assistant Aldermen Bryan, Reilly, Robinson, Hill, Hampson, Welch, Cullen, Hoffman, Finckney, Daly, Gibney, John Reilly, Pettit, Haughton, Cregier, O'Neil, Jackson, Cunningham, Roberts—21.

Negative—None.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of the Thirty-fifth Assistant Clerk of the Board of Assistant Aldermen, who shall perform such duties as may be assigned him by the said Clerk of the Common Council, the salary of the said Assistant Clerk to be twenty-five hundred dollars per annum, payable monthly.

Which was carried in the affirmative by the following vote (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof):

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lynagh, the President, Assistant Aldermen Bryan, Reilly, Robinson, Hill, Hampson, Welch, Cullen, Hoffman, Finckney, Daly, Gibney, John Reilly, Pettit, Haughton, Cregier, O'Neil, Jackson, Cunningham, Roberts—21.

Negative—None.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of the Thirty-sixth Assistant Clerk of the Board of Assistant Aldermen, who shall perform such duties as may be assigned him by the said Clerk of the Common Council, the salary of the said Assistant Clerk to be twenty-five hundred dollars per annum, payable monthly.

Which was carried in the affirmative by the following vote (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof):

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lynagh, the President, Assistant Aldermen Bryan, Reilly, Robinson, Hill, Hampson, Welch, Cullen, Hoffman, Finckney, Daly, Gibney, John Reilly, Pettit, Haughton, Cregier, O'Neil, Jackson, Cunningham, Roberts—21.

Negative—None.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of the Thirty-seventh Assistant Clerk of the Board of Assistant Aldermen, who shall perform such duties as may be assigned him by the said Clerk of the Common Council, the salary of the said Assistant Clerk to be twenty-five hundred dollars per annum, payable monthly.

Which was carried in the affirmative by the following vote (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof):

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lynagh, the President, Assistant Aldermen Bryan, Reilly, Robinson, Hill, Hampson, Welch, Cullen, Hoffman, Finckney, Daly, Gibney, John Reilly, Pettit, Haughton, Cregier, O'Neil, Jackson, Cunningham, Roberts—21.

Negative—None.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of the Thirty-eighth Assistant Clerk of the Board of Assistant Aldermen, who shall perform such duties as may be assigned him by the said Clerk of the Common Council, the salary of the said Assistant Clerk to be twenty-five hundred dollars per annum, payable monthly.

Which was carried in the affirmative by the following vote (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof):

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lynagh, the President, Assistant Aldermen Bryan, Reilly, Robinson, Hill, Hampson, Welch, Cullen, Hoffman, Finckney, Daly, Gibney, John Reilly, Pettit, Haughton, Cregier, O'Neil, Jackson, Cunningham, Roberts—21.

Negative—None.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of the Thirty-ninth Assistant Clerk of the Board of Assistant Aldermen, who shall perform such duties as may be assigned him by the said Clerk of the Common Council, the salary of the said Assistant Clerk to be twenty-five hundred dollars per annum, payable monthly.

Which was carried in the affirmative by the following vote (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof):

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lynagh, the President, Assistant Aldermen Bryan, Reilly, Robinson, Hill, Hampson, Welch, Cullen, Hoffman, Finckney, Daly, Gibney, John Reilly, Pettit, Haughton, Cregier, O'Neil, Jackson, Cunningham, Roberts—21.

Negative—None.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of the Fortieth Assistant Clerk of the Board of Assistant Aldermen, who shall perform such duties as may be assigned him by the said Clerk of the Common Council, the salary of the said Assistant Clerk to be twenty-five hundred dollars per annum, payable monthly.

Which was carried in the affirmative by the following vote (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof):

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lynagh, the President, Assistant Aldermen Bryan, Reilly, Robinson, Hill, Hampson, Welch, Cullen, Hoffman, Finckney, Daly, Gibney, John Reilly, Pettit, Haughton, Cregier, O'Neil, Jackson, Cunningham, Roberts—21.

Negative—None.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of the Forty-first Assistant Clerk of the Board of Assistant Aldermen, who shall perform such duties as may be assigned him by the said Clerk of the Common Council, the salary of the said Assistant Clerk to be twenty-five hundred dollars per annum, payable monthly.

Which was carried in the affirmative by the following vote (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof):

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lynagh, the President, Assistant Aldermen Bryan, Reilly, Robinson, Hill, Hampson, Welch, Cullen, Hoffman, Finckney, Daly, Gibney, John Reilly, Pettit, Haughton, Cregier, O'Neil, Jackson, Cunningham, Roberts—21.

Negative—None.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of the Forty-second Assistant Clerk of the Board of Assistant Aldermen, who shall perform such duties as may be assigned him by the said Clerk of the Common Council, the salary of the said Assistant Clerk to be twenty-five hundred dollars per annum, payable monthly.

Which was carried in the affirmative by the following vote (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof):

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lynagh, the President, Assistant Aldermen Bryan, Reilly, Robinson, Hill, Hampson, Welch, Cullen, Hoffman, Finckney, Daly, Gibney, John Reilly, Pettit, Haughton, Cregier, O'Neil, Jackson, Cunningham, Roberts—21.

Negative—None.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of the Forty-third Assistant Clerk of the Board of Assistant Aldermen, who shall perform such duties as may be assigned him by the said Clerk of the Common Council, the salary of the said Assistant Clerk to be twenty-five hundred dollars per annum, payable monthly.

Which was carried in the affirmative by the following vote (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof):

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lynagh, the President, Assistant Aldermen Bryan, Reilly, Robinson, Hill, Hampson, Welch, Cullen, Hoffman, Finckney, Daly, Gibney, John Reilly, Pettit, Haughton, Cregier, O'Neil, Jackson, Cunningham, Roberts—21.

Negative—None.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of the Forty-fourth Assistant Clerk of the Board of Assistant Aldermen, who shall perform such duties as may be assigned him by the said Clerk of the Common Council, the salary of the said Assistant Clerk to be twenty-five hundred dollars per annum, payable monthly.

Which was carried in the affirmative by the following vote (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof):

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lynagh, the President, Assistant Aldermen Bryan, Reilly, Robinson, Hill, Hampson, Welch, Cullen, Hoffman, Finckney, Daly, Gibney, John Reilly, Pettit, Haughton, Cregier, O'Neil, Jackson, Cunningham, Roberts—21.

Negative—None.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of the Forty-fifth Assistant Clerk of the Board of Assistant Aldermen, who shall perform such duties as may be assigned him by the said Clerk of the Common Council, the salary of the said Assistant Clerk to be twenty-five hundred dollars per annum, payable monthly.

Which was carried in the affirmative by the following vote (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof):

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lynagh, the President, Assistant Aldermen Bryan, Reilly, Robinson, Hill, Hampson, Welch, Cullen, Hoffman, Finckney, Daly, Gibney, John Reilly, Pettit, Haughton, Cregier, O'Neil, Jackson, Cunningham, Roberts—21.

Negative—None.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of the Forty-sixth Assistant Clerk of the Board of Assistant Aldermen, who shall perform such duties as may be assigned him by the said Clerk of the Common Council, the salary of the said Assistant Clerk to be twenty-five hundred dollars per annum, payable monthly.

Which was carried in the affirmative by the following vote (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof):

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lynagh, the President, Assistant Aldermen Bryan, Reilly, Robinson, Hill, Hampson, Welch, Cullen, Hoffman, Finckney, Daly, Gibney, John Reilly, Pettit, Haughton, Cregier, O'Neil, Jackson, Cunningham, Roberts—21.

Negative—None.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of the Forty-seventh Assistant Clerk of the Board of Assistant Aldermen, who shall perform such duties as may be assigned him by the said Clerk of the Common Council, the salary of the said Assistant Clerk to be twenty-five hundred dollars per annum, payable monthly.

Which was carried in the affirmative by the following vote (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof):

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lynagh, the President, Assistant Aldermen Bryan, Reilly, Robinson, Hill, Hampson, Welch, Cullen, Hoffman, Finckney, Daly, Gibney, John Reilly, Pettit, Haughton, Cregier, O'Neil, Jackson, Cunningham, Roberts—21.

Negative—None.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of the Forty-eighth Assistant Clerk of the Board of Assistant Aldermen, who shall perform such duties as may be assigned him by the said Clerk of the Common Council, the salary of the said Assistant Clerk to be twenty-five hundred dollars per annum, payable monthly.

Which was carried in the affirmative by the following vote (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof):

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lynagh, the President, Assistant Aldermen Bryan, Reilly, Robinson, Hill, Hampson, Welch, Cullen, Hoffman, Finckney, Daly, Gibney, John Reilly, Pettit, Haughton, Cregier, O'Neil, Jackson, Cunningham, Roberts—21.

Negative—None.

Resolved, That the

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, FEB. 13, 1869.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
14th-st. and Irving-place.
ILTROVATORE, Miss Olive Oliver, Clarence by Miss Stolzer, Miss Collins, Sig. Brignoli and others.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
23d-st. corner 6th-av.
OFFENBACH'S ORPHEE. Characters by Mlle. Teresa, Mlle. Marie, Mlle. Delphine, Mlle. Cecile, Mesdms. Dunn, Leduc, Jouvenet, Guitar, Lagriffoul and others.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st. corner of 6th-av.
ROMEO AND JULIET. Characters by Messrs. Edwin Booth, Mark Smith, Adams, T. J. Hind, Munroe, Norris, Miss Mary McVicker, Miss Fanny Morant, Miss Proctor, and others.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, near 13th-st.
MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING. Characters by Messrs. Lester Wallack, Gilbert, Fisher, Stoddart, Sangster, Miss Rose Eytinge, Mlle. Clara Jennings, Miss Annie Ward and others.

BROUGHAM'S THEATRE.
24th-st., near 6th-av.
AN IRISH STEW and THE DRAMATIC REVIEW FOR 1868. Characters by Mr. John Brougham, Mr. Stoddart, Miss Fisher and others.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
FORTY THIEVES; OR, STRIKING OIL IN FAMILY JARS. Characters by Messrs. Lydia Thompson, Weber, Markham, Grattan, Mr. Beckett and others.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
HUMPTY DUMPTY. Characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mr. E. L. Davenport, Mr. F. Evans, Mr. Burnett, Mrs. C. Edmonds, Miss S. Harrison, Mr. Stoddart and others.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

FRENCH THEATRE.
14th-st. near 6th-av.
FLEUR DE THE. Characters by Mmes. Desclasses, Mlle. Bianelli, Messrs. Carrier, Lefevre, Beckers, Genot, Petit and others.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

THEATRE COMIQUE,
No. 514 Broadway.
PLUTO, and COMIC SKETCHES and LIVING STATUES. Characters by Mr. W. H. Lingard, Misses Alice Dunning, Norman, Linscott, Leon and others.
MATINEE at 2½ o'clock.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
THE LIVE INDIAN and THE PEOPLE'S LAWYER. Leading characters by Mr. John E. Owens.
MATINEE at 2½ o'clock.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND THEATRE.
Broadway, corner of 30th-st.
Afternoon and Evening—FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD. Leading characters by Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence. EXHIBITION OF CURIOSITIES. Open day and evening.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 9th-st.
OTHELLO. Leading characters by Mr. McKean Buchanan and Miss Virginia Buchanan.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
FOOTMARKS IN THE SNOW, COBBLER AND TAILOR, &c. By a powerful cast.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

UNION LEAGUE CLUB THEATRE.
Fourteenth-st. near Madison-av.
Mme. VON BAERNDORF in three characters.

THE TAMMANY.
14th-st., near 3d-av.
GRAND COMBINATION OF MUSIC, PLAYS, PANTOMIMES, ACROBATIC FEATS, &c.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
EQUESTRIAN AND GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCES.
MATINEE at 2½ o'clock.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway.
SHAKESPEREAN FESTIVAL, (Burlesque,) NEGRO COMICALITIES, &c.

BRYANTS' MINSTREL HALL.
34th-st., near 3d-av.
MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING, (Burlesque,) VOCALISTS, HUMORISTS, &c.

STEINWAY HALL.
Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st.
THEO. THOMAS' SYMPHONY SOIRE, SUNDAY EVENING—GRAND CONCERT.

IRVING HALL.
Irving-place, corner 16th-st.
SUNDAY EVENING—GRAND CONCERT.

Terms of the New-York Times.

MAIL STATEMENTS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum $10
The DAILY TIMES, three months, including Sundays 3
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, one year 4
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, two copies, one year 7
The WEEKLY TIMES, one year 3
Five copies 12
Ten copies 19

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post-Office Money Orders if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a registered letter. All Postmasters are obliged to register letters when requested to do so, and the system is an absolute protection against losses by mail. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
TIMES Office, New-York.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices as early in the day as possible. If received after 6½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

Late advices represent that the Shah of Persia has gone to Bagdad at the head of his army, and that Turkish troops are being pushed forward to the Persian frontier. A collision between these armies is pronounced to be imminent.

The Constitutional Cortes of Spain was formally opened at Madrid on Thursday. The city was gaily decorated in honor of the event, and the day was regarded as a holiday. Marshal SERRANO, President of the Ministry, delivered an address of welcome to the members of the Cortes.

CONGRESS.

An attempt was made in the Senate yesterday to bring up the bill providing for a line of American steamships to Europe, but the expiration of the morning hour cut off debate. The Currency bill was then taken up, and the Senate was addressed by Mr. MORTON and Mr. WILLIAMS on that subject. Mr. SUMNER and Mr. FESSENDEN also spoke briefly, after which a recess till evening was taken. The Senate, at its evening session, resumed the consideration of the River and Harbor Appropriation bill. The appropriation for removing obstructions at Hell Gate was reduced to $115,000. Several other reductions in the appropriations were made, and the Senate adjourned.

The House Naval Committee reported a bill to pay to Commodore WINSLOW and the officers and crew of the war steamer Kearsarge the sum of $400,000 as prize money, that sum being the estimated value of the rebel pirate *Alabama*, which was destroyed by the *Kearsarge*. An amendment was adopted providing that no part of the money should be paid to an assignee of any mariner, and the bill was passed. The House then resumed debate on Mr. BUTLER's privileged resolution protesting against the action of the Senate while the two Houses in Joint Convention were counting the electoral votes. Mr. DAWES objected to Speaker COLFAX not ... Mr. LOGAN spoke in opposition to Mr. BUTLER's resolution. Mr. BUTLER replied, disclaiming all intention of censuring the presiding officer of the Senate personally, but insisting that the rights of the House had been invaded. He accepted a substitute providing that the subject of amending the rules to govern the proceedings of the Joint Convention while counting the electoral vote, be referred to a select committee of five. Mr. LOGAN again took the floor, and at the conclusion of his remarks moved to lay the whole subject on the table, which was agreed to—yeas 126, nays 31. The bill providing for the building of a railroad from Washington to New-York was then passed—yeas 102, nays 54. The House then took a recess till evening. At the evening session the House, in Committee of the Whole, discussed the Internal Revenue bill, but did not dispose of all the amendments offered.

GENERAL.

A dispatch from New-Orleans reports the burning of the steamboat *Nellie Simms* in Lake Caddo, in the Red River, on Thursday night. She had a large number of passengers on board, sixty-three of whom lost their lives. The survivors, forty-three in number, were taken to Jefferson, Texas. The steamboat and her cargo are a total loss.

We print elsewhere an interesting letter from our Havana correspondent, dated Feb. 4. The views and principles of the cities Spanish party in the Island are explained thereby in a series of some resolutions, which we give in full.

A Washington correspondent writes that Gen. GRANT will give Gen. SHERMAN any position he may want, and that the latter will probably decline going into the Cabinet, but will accept the mission to England.

WM. A. ROBINSON, an old citizen of Jacksonville, Ill., who has heretofore borne a highly respectable character, has been arrested on the charge of being the assassin of Hon. MURRY MCCONNELL. Much excitement exists throughout the State in relation to the murder.

Gov. GRARY has recalled the death warrants issued by him for the execution of WILLIAM BROOKS and CHARLES OREN, for the murder of THEODORE BRONSHEAD, a writ of error in their cases having been granted, &c.

Hon. WILLIAM P. ANGELL, for many years connected with the political history of the State, died on Tuesday at his residence in Morrisania, aged 58 years, of disease of the heart. He served three years as State Prison Inspector, and one year as member of Assembly from Chautauqua County.

Tables just prepared at the Treasury Department show that there are now 852 gangers, 1,064 storekeepers and 228 warehouses supported by Government for the benefit of whisky distillers, at an expense of nearly $2,000,000 annually. The distillers paid these expenses themselves until July, 1866, and there is now talk of going back to the old system.

A Providence paper announces that a rope-walker will begin on the 1st of June the feat of propelling a velocipede 3,000 miles in thirty days, averaging 100 miles a day, for a wager of $5,000. During the trip he is to ride the velocipede 150 miles in twenty-four hours, and only one trial will be allowed.

A special dispatch from Kokomo, Ind., announces the nomination of Hon. J. N. TYNER as member of Congress for the Eighth District, to succeed Hon. D. D. PRATT, elected to the United States Senate.

Miss MILLER, of Giles County, Va., aged about 25 years, was burnt to death on last Sunday. She had been a helpless invalid for some years and fell with her head in the fire, while the rest of the family were absent at dinner.

Resolutions condemning railroad subsidies, which were introduced in the Republican State Convention of Michigan, at Lansing, on Wednesday, were laid upon the table by a small majority, the principal objection uttered against them being that the subject was non-political. The Legislature of the State had previously expressed its disapproval of these subsidies.

ALANSON STEWART and FRANK FRASER, employed in the Pembroke Mills at Suncook, N. H., were burned to death on Thursday by the accidental ignition of naphtha, while repairing a leak in a gas pipe.

Two men, named JOSEPH YATES and THOS. TURNER, were instantly killed by the explosion of a powder mill at Hazardville, Conn., on Thursday.

The Cooperative Printing Company held a meeting last night at Botanic Hall, and elected a temporary Board of Directors.

The Junior Exhibition of the College of the City of New-York took place at Steinway Hall last evening.

Rev. ALEXANDER R. THOMPSON, D. D., delivered his lecture, entitled "A few Words about Words," at Lyric Hall, last evening, for the benefit of the Sunday School of St. Paul's Church.

Two decrees of divorce were granted by the Supreme Court of this district yesterday. In each case the custody of the children was awarded to the plaintiff.

The Legislative Committee on Contested Seats is still in session at the Metropolitan Hotel. Five cases are before it for investigation—four from this City, and one from Richmond County.

ALVAH BLAISDELL, convicted of defrauding the Government, has been taken to the Sing Sing State Prison. He declares that he will certainly be pardoned in a few days.

Capt. WILLIAM JAMESON, the newly-appointed Inspector of Police, took the oath of office at Police Headquarters yesterday morning. He will enter at once upon the discharge of the duties of his place.

The clothing cutters and printers on strike met at No. 10 Stanton-street and No. 68 East Broadway, respectively, as they have been doing for a fortnight past, transacted routine business, and received Vigilance Committee reports. The printers held a meeting in the evening to organize a cooperative association.

The National Association of Jersey City, among whose members are many prominent citizens, gave a supper at No. 145 Newark-avenue, in honor of the Birthday of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, last evening. The Lincoln Association also observed the day by a supper at Cooper's Hall.

Wall-street witnessed a sudden revival of activity in the Public Funds yesterday, and a marked improvement in prices, influenced by the increased ease in money, the light offerings of bonds, the favorable reports from Washington relative to the current yield of the customs and excises, and the confident belief of even street operators that the impending change in the national Administration will decidedly strengthen and augment the national credit in the money markets of the world. Nearly all the large houses were buying freely in anticipation of a brisk call for the coth-bearing bonds through the Spring months, and a consequent additional advance in values. Gold closed at 135@135¼. Exchange on London, 109¼. Stocks lower and irregular.

The general and family markets showed less animation. Cotton, Pork, Lard and Hogs were cheaper; Corn, Oats, Sugars and Molasses firmer. Freights dull but steady.

Crime in Our City and Its Punishment—Duty and Action of Our Judges.

In common with the whole community we are greatly delighted at the just severity with which our Judges seem resolved to punish the desperate criminals of our City, when convicted of crime. This is the only process by which crime can be checked and society protected from its ravages. The machinery of the law is the only organized method by which society can defend itself against the ferocity and brutal passions of its foes. It is only when that fails—when the Police fails to detect and arrest, and Judges and juries fail to convict and to punish, the perpetrators of crime—that men begin to think of Vigilance Committees, or of some other means of protecting themselves.

But the officers of the law constitute the best possible Vigilance Committee when they will do their duty. They have all the power of the community at their disposal. They have the respect and support of the people, and they command the deference and respect of the very men whose crimes it is their business to repress and punish. So long as their official conduct inspires the belief that they are honest and faithful in performing the duties for which they exist, they will have everything which the people can give them, and which is essential for the execution of their trust.

The people of this City have been startled and alarmed at the prevalence of crime, only because they have come to distrust the action of their official guardians and protectors. The Police has seemed inadequate or incompetent to its task. The Judges have seemed lenient to criminals and tolerant of crime. The fact that they depend on the popular vote for their offices,—that this vote is controlled entirely by party machinery, and that the criminal classes, the professional thieves and assassins and the organized gangs of rowdies and ruffians, who resort to crime of any sort as to any other amusement or convenience, have so large a share of influence and control over the machinery of political parties, has filled the public with the belief that the Judges court the favor of these large classes of voters and give them impunity for their crimes, as a consideration for their support at elections. Nothing can be more fatal to the safety of society, or more utterly destructive of that reliance upon law which is its only ground of security, than such an impression; and our Judges can do nothing more damaging to themselves than to encourage it, or do anything which shall give it strength. And in the present state of affairs, and in the present temper of the public mind, the best service they can do themselves and the community, is to show a determined purpose to crush out crime, by the swiftest and severest punishments which the law will permit them to inflict. Such action will restore the confidence of the public, and will inspire a salutary and greatly-needed dread in the criminal mind, for the administration of the law.

Our Judges,—especially those of them of whom most distrust has hitherto been entertained,—are just now proclaiming, by words and acts,—their determination to act in this spirit and on this view of the necessities of the case. Their recent action in this matter excites general remark and elicits universal and emphatic commendation. The only fear expressed in the matter is that it will not last,—that it is a mere spasm of judicial virtue and will soon give place to the chronic indifference, or the political exigencies of the day,—when criminals will resume their political services and their criminal practices, and everything will fall back into its old channel of danger and disorder. It lies with the Judges themselves to dispel this apprehension and to reassure society in this respect. In view of past experience it would be rash to predict that the recent revival of judicial severity will prove permanent. Just now public attention is largely directed to the prevalence of crime,—and it is not only laudable but decidedly fashionable for Judges to be rigorous in its punishment. But by-and-by something new will arise to engage public thought and attention. Some new excitement will absorb the public mind, and Judges will find that the heaviest penalties they may inflict are heard of without loud laudation, and their most eloquent fulminations against dangerous sinners fall from their lips without ruffling the air of daily life. Whether they will then maintain the rigor they find it so easy to exhibit now,—whether they can continue to do nobly when they are no longer loudly praised for it,—remains to be seen. But upon one thing they may rely;—they shall not lose or lack our praises until they cease to deserve them.

The Postal Telegraph Scheme Once More.

After weeks of thorough investigation of the proposition to launch the Government on an unlimited sea of telegraphy, the House Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads have voted to make an adverse report on the bill referred to it, known as "HUBBARD's bill." Its contriver, not discouraged by this defeat, took his traps into the Senate Postal Committee room, and set them with care. The Committee gave forty minutes to hearing of his plan to make telegraphy in the United States as cheap as air, and the objections thereto, and then adjourned—caught, every man of them, as HUBBARD thinks. To save the valuable time of the Chairman, Mr. HUBBARD is writing a report in favor of his scheme, which he expects the Committee to adopt!

We do not know upon what manifestations of approval during the forty minutes' session upon the bill Mr. HUBBARD's expectation is founded. It certainly cannot be founded on an intelligent appreciation of the purely speculative character of his enterprise.

Since the historic day when the venerable Mother Hubbard went to her cupboard to get her dog a bone, and found bare shelves, there has not been such an empty void in Wall-street for a gentleman destrous to part with new telegraph stock as at this present writing. Wall-street has not a farthing for this property. Wall-street is unkind to this property. It is profane to it. It kicks it. Mingled with despised petroleum speculations and buffeted schemes to get rich out of gold mining in the Rocky Mountains, new telegraph stock is starving in distant view of the unemployed capital of the country. Mr. HUBBARD has gone to Congress to get help to enter Wall and other streets with a magnetic stock, so rich in promised profits that it will not only sell but be grasped at. And if his bill passes, he will succeed.

He proposes to take the Government into copartnership with him—the United States of America pursing in its Post Offices, Postmasters, street-lamp boxes and uniformed letter carriers in all towns now having, and hereafter to have, a population of 5,000 inhabitants and upward, and he and his associates putting in the smartness and taking out the profits. The expectation of profits is based, first, on a monopoly of the cream of the business of the whole country east of the Mississippi River; second, on the assumption by the Government of many of the principal expenses of doing the business; third, on the high rate to be derived from selling exclusive use of wires; fourth, on the higher rates for priority in transmission of dispatches to speculators in gold, the public funds, railway stocks, breadstuffs and provisions.

A painful inharmony would mar this scheme if it were not advocated radically upon a love of the people, now suffering for want of telegraphic facilities, and writhing under the tyranny of the Western Union monopoly. HUBBARD's bill makes no provision for gathering them all up and putting them in his towns of 5,000 inhabitants and upward, and reclaiming the unfortunates who have strayed beyond his love into the wilderness that divides the Mississippi from the Pacific Ocean—but he does love them, with the unctuousness of an electro-magnetic Peckniff, and he wants Congress to help him telegraph for them for next to nothing.

He asks for a "gilt-edged" contract for a term of ten years, renewable for another term of ten years—but he asks for it only in the interest of the people.

He asks to be furnished at each of his postal telegraph offices with "suitable and convenient rooms" for the employes, instruments and machinery of his Company—having in his eye the carpeted and mirrored boudoirs, miscalled offices, in the Treasury Department at Washington; but it is only for the people whom he loves so dearly that he prefers a request that would otherwise shock a Congressman, first with its effrontery, and second with its suggestion of wildest expenses and extravagance.

He asks to have the Postmaster-General ordered to supply him with stamped paper for telegrams, to be sold (convenient for the people!) wherever postage stamps are sold. The Western Union Company buys of its thin, cheap, undepartmental-looking paper five thousand reams a year. There would be no jobbery, no cheating, no waste in the supply of treble and quadruple this amount—oh, none whatever. The love-principle of HUBBARD's bill would wrap the dear people as with a panoply of shields and repel all such naughtiness.

He asks to be permitted to fix such extra rates for the transmission of special messages, not provided for in his contract with the Postmaster-General, "as shall be equitable." Why not? Love is not inequitable, and HUBBARD loves the people. And surely he and some future Postmaster-General will not put their heads together, and accidentally leave holes in a contract through which the Hubbardian stockholders can haul out immense profits. Oh no—for HUBBARD is love.

He asks for authority to hire out the exclusive use of each mile of single wire for a term of not less than one year, to be operated by the lessee. The masses in the United States have languished for this facility for years. The Western Union Telegraph monopoly refused it to them. But the Western Union doesn't love the masses. Only HUBBARD loves them.

He asks to be permitted to give precedence in transmission to messages marked "*priority*," on which extra rates have been paid. This would enable rich men, and combinations of rich men, to monopolize the wires, and sweep markets and "scoop" streets. It would make the Telegraph a scourge—a public nuisance, so oppressive and destructive, that the common-law right of abatement would be justly exercised by the people in tearing down the lines that led to the principal markets of the country. We are not exactly clear about this request of HUBBARD's—but we are confident that some way or other it emanates wholly from a love of the people and a care for their interests.

He asks, not in "buncombe," but honest American, to be permitted to make "immediate free delivery" by carriers of messages within the limits of free delivery of letters from post offices. That's the way to serve the people! To be sure there are only forty-six free-delivery post offices in the United States. But what of that? And what if the existing telegraph companies do deliver messages free at 4,125 stations.

He asks to be permitted to send messages by mail to or from the nearest postal telegraph office, when received or destined for any place not having such office. This really would seem to be feeding hunger with the east wind—to be a relapse from lightning to a wheelbarrow for speed of transmission—at the best to let messages deliver themselves after the mails are opened and when parties happen to call for them. It certainly looks as if Mr. HUBBARD was going to rid himself of all telegraphic service except the "fat" in his towns of 5,000 population and upward; but he can't mean that—for he does love the people, and he does wish to increase and cheapen their telegraphic facilities.

But space fails to detail all the features of this postal telegraph scheme, the most impudent that ever sought Congressional aid. The averment upon which it has been urged and argued in Washington, that it will cheapen and extend the use of the telegraph, is dishonest through and through. The bill seeks a huge speculation at the expense of the legal obligations and the honor of the Government, and the ruin of every private enterprise engaged in the business of telegraphing. There are in the United States 312 chief cities and towns which furnish ninety per cent. of all the business over the telegraph lines. HUBBARD's bill covets this business and aims to get it—totally disregarding the remaining 2,818 telegraph stations in small towns and villages, and leaving them to their fate. This unprincipled greed alone should have insured HUBBARD and his bill expulsion on sight from both the Congressional Postal Committee rooms. But he follows up his astounding demand to be enthroned on the ruin of the existing telegraph companies in a speculation which would ultimately deprive a majority of the towns in the country of telegraphic facilities, with successive demands upon Congress to furnish him with free right of way for his posts and wires over all the railroad lines in the United States, to furnish him out of the Treasury with office room, fuel, lights and stationery, to receive and deliver his Company's messages, to keep its accounts, to inspect his lines and wires, to give him right of way over private property without compensation to the owners, and to advertise his telegraph tariffs!! In the whole history of legislative jobbery in England or America a parallel to this for audacity and selfishness cannot be found.

We call upon the Post Office Committees of both branches of Congress to report at this session upon this scheme in such manner as to bury it beyond resurrection.

The Trial of Real—Extraordinary Rumors Afloat with the Courts of Justice.

We hear some very startling rumors in regard to the attempted interference of the rowdies and professional criminals of this City, with the cause and Courts of Justice. On the trial of REAL, the assassin of Police Officer SARDINE, it has been already stated that the Court-room was packed, and the access to the building thronged with the ruffians and rowdies mainly from the Nineteenth-street gang to which REAL belonged. The fact that an extra force of 200 policemen had been procured and was present, has also been stated.

We are now informed on very good authority that the jury was ready to deliver the verdict at 10 o'clock in the evening; but that Judge BARNARD postponed receiving it until midnight, causing it meantime to be understood that there was little chance of the jury agreeing and that the verdict would probably not be brought in until morning.

Why was this? *Was it a device to rid the Court-room of the rowdies who were in it to coerce the jury and, if necessary, rescue the prisoner?*

We have heard that Judge BARNARD, as well as another City Judge who has of late shown a determination to administer the full penalty of the law upon these ruffians, has been dogged and threatened by them and that threats of assassination have been freely uttered against them.

We have heard that the Judge has been sharply denounced by a prominent City official, for having taken the precaution to secure the presence of an extra Police force on the trial, and for having thus thwarted the evident intention to rescue the prisoner.

We have heard that REAL, the murderer, not only belongs to the notorious Nineteenth-street gang of rowdies, but that he is, or has been, *one of the Deputy Sheriffs of the county.*

We mention these things as rumors; but they come to us from good authority and we believe them to be true. We know that bets of $50 to $10 were freely offered yesterday, among the roughs about the City Hall, that the sentence pronounced upon REAL would never be executed.

Judge BARNARD declares his determination to have the law carried out in the case at whatever cost or hazard to himself;—and the public owe it to their own safety, and to the cause of justice, to uphold and sustain him in this purpose.

The Fullerton Case.

We beg to inform the correspondents who write us comments, more or less indignant, on the apparent determination of the public authorities to dismiss without trial the case of Mr. FULLERTON, who was duly indicted by a Grand Jury on charge of conspiring to defraud a revenue officer,—and whose persistent efforts to evade a trial seem likely to be crowned with success, that we see no good to be accomplished by publishing their communications. The matter undoubtedly calls for comment, as the action in the case is most extraordinary, and is calculated greatly to impair public confidence in the administration of justice in cases involving charges of fraud on the revenue.

But until the public is in possession of all the facts of the case, we do not see how further comment could be of any service. All that is publicly known of the matter now rests on the statement of District-Attorney COURTNEY in Court the other day, that he had received instructions from the Attorney-General to postpone the trial of the case until he should receive further orders. It is said that this was the result of a somewhat protracted correspondence between these officials. Mr. COURTNEY having given special attention to the case, was completely prepared to try it, whether the principal Government witness, Ex-Collector SMITH, should be able to appear or not; and having been made the object of very bitter and persistent attack, by Mr. BUCKLEY and Mr. FULLERTON as his successor, who had both denounced him as this being implicated in the whisky frauds of City, Mr. C. was very naturally somewhat chagrined at this peremptory interference from Washington to screen his assailants and preclude him from defending and vindicating his official action. And unless we are misinformed, he has called on the Attorney-General for a statement of the reasons for the orders he has received.

We take it for granted that Mr. EVARTS will, in justice to himself, take an early opportunity of giving his official correspondence on this subject to the public. The *onus* of dismissing without trial a case of so much public interest and importance as this, rests at present upon him; and we presume he can have no objection to submitting to the public judgment the considerations which have led him to pursue this course.

When he has done this, and we are in possession of all the facts, the matter may properly be made the subject of further comment.

The Formation of Cabinets.

The idea seems to be prevalent that Gen. GRANT is pursuing a very unusual course, in withholding from the public the names of his Cabinet officers until so near the commencement of his official term. It appears to be assumed that, being understood to be a very "reticent" man, his course in this matter must be the result of that feature of his character, and that it must, of course, be very different from that of any of his predecessors. An article in the Hartford *Courant*, however, corrects this error and shows that Gen. GRANT is only doing what has been done by all his predecessors, in withholding from the public the names of his Cabinet officers until the eve of his inauguration. Gen. JACKSON, for example, reached Washington on the 11th of February, 1829, and it was not until the 27th that the *Intelligencer* published, semi-officially, the probable list of the Cabinet, and two of the gentlemen thus named were afterward changed. Gen. HARRISON reached Washington on the 9th of February, 1841, and his Cabinet was announced on the 13th. Mr. POLK arrived at the capital on the 13th February, 1845, but his Cabinet was neither announced nor formed until after the 1st of March. Gen. TAYLOR reached Washington on the 23d of February, 1849, but it was not till the 5d of March that the newspapers announced of whom his Cabinet would be composed. Gen. PIERCE arrived at Washington on the 31st of February, 1853; four days previously, on the 17th, a list was published intended as a feeler,—but the whole was changed with a single exception, and no official announcement of the Cabinet appeared until the appointments were actually made. Mr. BUCHANAN formed his Cabinet before leaving Lancaster and the list was published on the 26th of February,—he himself not leaving home till the 3d of March, 1857. Mr. LINCOLN arrived in Washington the 23d of February, 1861, and his Cabinet was probably mainly constructed before he left Springfield, but no authoritative publication was made in advance.

If Gen. GRANT therefore should decide not to make or authorize any announcement of his selections of Cabinet officers until he is himself actually in office, he would not be departing very widely from the precedents established by his predecessors; while he would certainly save himself from very annoying importunities to change them, and the gentlemen themselves from very embarrassing applications for office, which might lead to very troublesome and injurious commitals. It would not be at all surprising if Gen. GRANT should prefer that every head of a department in his administration should come to the office perfectly free from commitments and promises of every sort,—so that he may be at full liberty to make such appointments to office as the necessities of the public service may seem to require. Nor do we think there would be the slightest disposition among his friends to complain of such a course on his part, as either unjust to them or injurious to the country.

Counting the Electoral Votes.

We hope the recent experience of Congress will have the effect of showing that body the wisdom and necessity of making some further provision, *by law*, for counting the electoral votes, and ascertaining whom the people, at any time, have chosen to be President and Vice-President of the United States.

The Constitution provides for this necessary service only in the most general way,—leaving the details in this, as in most other cases, to be supplied by law. It merely prescribes that the *sealed certificates* sent from the several States, inclosing their electoral votes, *shall be opened by the President of the Senate, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, and that the votes shall then be counted.* But whether this coming together of the Senate and House of Representatives shall be in Convention, which becomes a distinct and independent body,—and if so who shall preside over it, by whom rules shall be made for regulating its proceedings, how questions that may arise during its session shall be entertained and how decided, whether each House may dissolve it by withdrawing, or whether neither can do so; and it can only be dissolved by its own action,—all these and many other points that are or may become of very great importance in connection with the general object to be attained, are left by the Constitution wholly unprovided for. All eminent commentators on the Constitution have remarked this defect, and have urged the duty of supplying it.

This can be done by legislation,—by law, duly enacted by Congress. It is not a matter to be controlled or regulated by *joint rules*, for it is not in any sense joint action of the two Houses. The only special *action* enjoined by the Constitution in connection with it, is imposed upon a single individual,—the President of the Senate;—and the only duty imposed upon the Senate and House of Representatives, is that of being "*in his presence*" when he does it, so as to be witnesses of his action. Gen. BUTLER very properly asks what good can *that* do, if they have no power to correct what they may see wrong in that action; but Mr. SHELLABARGER very properly answers,—perhaps it can do no good, but that is all they are empowered by the Constitution to do in the matter. The defect must be supplied by law. Neither the Senate nor the House can adopt rules, acting separately or by joint action, for the government of a body distinct from either, and yet not organized by any law as identical with both. Those rules must be adopted by the body itself, or must be prescribed by law.

Gen. BUTLER declared that the joint resolution declaring that the vote of Georgia should be counted, and prescribing the form in which it should be declared, was invalid because unconstitutional, and in this he was doubtless correct. That joint resolution was not a law,—because it lacked the approval and signature of the President; nor was it a joint rule of order,—as it had nothing to do with the order of business in either House, nor in any body subject to the control of either. It declared what should be done with the electoral vote of a State. If Congress has control of such a question as that, it certainly cannot exercise it in any manner less formal and emphatic than by the enactment of *a law*.

Congress ought, therefore, at an early period of the next Administration to pass a law to regulate this whole matter of counting the electoral votes. It ought to define and fix the character of the meeting of the two Houses in which this ministerial act is to be performed, and determine how it shall be organized and how rules shall be adopted for the regulation of its proceedings. We shall then be able to avoid such embarrassments and conflicts of authority as were experienced on the recent counting of the votes, as well as other difficulties of a much more formidable nature which may arise hereafter.

MINOR TOPICS.

Broadway is now more than ever a favorite field for the most audacious burglars and robbers. The boldest of the recent startling operations—such as the Park Bank affair, the Benedict affair and the Hartung affair—have been on Broadway. The owners and employes of business establishments on Broadway—especially those in which valuable goods are kept—must be more wary than ever. They must see to their doors and windows, and locks and keys, and safes and drawers, and entrances and exits, and floors, roofs and walls. By great care and vigilant guardianship on their part, aided by the Police, the thieves may in time find Broadway a less profitable field for them than it has been of late.

The farce of the "trial" of JEFF. DAVIS has closed, with the *nolle prosequi* that has been entered at Richmond under instructions from the Government. DAVIS' trial has lasted just as long as DAVIS' rebellion; but the farce of the one contrasts strikingly with the tragedy of the other.

We haven't yet seen any paper except the *Round Table* that could tell with perfect certainty all about the composition of GRANT's Cabinet. The following is the exact text of its announcement, published under this date:

"It is known that the Treasury has been offered to Mr. A. T. STEWART, and that he has declined it. The State Department has been offered to Mr. CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS—and he has taken the proposal into serious consideration. Should he refuse, Mr. MOTLEY is the next choice. The War Department—and this is very significant—has been tendered to Gen. MCCLELLAN, and has so far neither been accepted nor declined. Ex-Gov. FISH has the option of the portfolio in the letter case. The NAVY Department, having been specially declined by Admiral FARRAGUT, has been offered to Admiral WILKES, who is pretty sure to accept it."

It may be thought serious that Gen. GRANT and Messrs. STEWART, ADAMS, MOTLEY, McCLELLAN, FISH, FARRAGUT and FOSTER should have confided their secrets exclusively to the *Round Table*; but we presume they didn't want any one of the daily papers to get ahead of the rivals with the news. The *Round Table's* announcement, however, is hardly in keeping with another announcement which has been made with equal certainty, that GRANT expects those whom he may select for the Cabinet to keep the secret until their names are sent to the Senate on the 4th of next month.

A great number of petitions have been presented to Congress of late asking for an amendment of the Constitution that will recognize the existence and authority of Almighty God, and some of them ask for an acknowledgment of the Christian religion. The latter, of course, is out of the question, for many reasons. For example, we have hundreds of thousands of Israelites in this country who are required to swear allegiance to the Constitution as the condition of citizenship, and who could not do so if their allegiance necessitated their adhesion to Christianity. As to the acknowledgment of the existence and authority of Almighty God, the founders of the Government did not think it called for in a document of the nature of our political charter—the fundamental objects of which are the maintenance of civil order and the defence of the public liberties.

It seems the Shah of Persia is still belligerent, and he is reported to be marching at the head of his army to the Turkish frontier. When the Shah started out, the Turks were in trouble with the Greeks, and he may not have heard that their difficulties in that quarter are settled, and that they are now in good spirit to give his miserable army a sound thrashing. As soon as he hears this, he had better hasten home again.

There are a very large number of stores "to let" on Broadway—we mean that part of it below Union-square. It seemed to us, while making observations yesterday, that the number was even larger than usual at this season within late years. High rent, of course, is given as the cause; but we suppose the upward movement of retail business is also making itself felt this year in a very marked manner. Union-square has now become a business centre, and the spread of business from thence up town, and along Fourth and Fifth avenues and Broadway, must be greatly developed within the next few years.

At the opening of the Constituent Cortes of Spain on Thursday, Marshal SERRANO, the President of the Ministry, delivered an admirable address to the Deputies. By this it appears that the Spanish Liberals are determined to take no step backward in regard to any of the reforms they have inaugurated. The most important passage of the address is where the venerable Marshal says:

"The fundamental principles of radical Liberalism which have been adopted in relation to religion, the existence and authority of the Provisional Government must now be consolidated by the action of the Deputies."

Marshal SERRANO also said he looked for the speedy extinction of the Cuban insurrection and the peaceful extinction of slavery.

The agitation about the prevalence of crime in New-York is leading to all sorts of suggestions as to the treatment of the criminal classes. We spoke the other day of a proposition that has been brought forward to place under the permanent surveillance of the Police those criminals whose repeated conviction for offences against the law showed that they were permanently dangerous to society. It is found, however, that there is already a law on the English statute book relative to "incorrigible rogues," which may be enforced without further legislation. By that law, every person who has once been convicted as a rogue and a vagabond, and who commits any offence under the act, shall be deemed an *incorrigible rogue*, and may be committed to prison with hard labor until the next Quarter Sessions, and may then be imprisoned for not exceeding one year with hard labor, and, further, may be whipped. If, in the State of New-York, we have a provision of law analogous to this, (the whipping, of course, excepted,) it might be worth while to try the sanitary effect of its revival and enforcement.

The Special Committee of the House of Representatives on the census of 1870 has issued a call for information and suggestions from all parts of the country as to the best method of taking the census, with a view to recommending appropriate legislation in reference thereto. This is a sensible move on the part of the Committee, and we hope the call will be responded to by those familiar with the subject. This will be the ninth national census since the formation of the Government, and it is of the utmost importance that it shall be accurately and fully taken. Statistical science, and particularly that branch of it relating to vital statistics, has hitherto received little attention in this country, and yet, owing to the peculiar character of our population, there is no country in the world where its teachings are of greater importance, or would furnish a more interesting study for the statesman, the ethnologist or the philosopher. The person who is appointed to superintend the next census should be a man who has a comprehensive view of what a national census should be; who is well versed in the science of statistics, and who is capable of arranging the vast mass of information to be obtained in a clear, systematic, concise and intelligible form, accompanied by such comparisons, deductions and comments as shall impart an interest to the work beyond that to be derived from a mere collection of dry tables and figures. Unfortunately, we have but few men in this country whose studies have fitted them for such a task, and those few are not the men to seek a position which, like other political appointments, is likely to be given to the most persistent and least competent applicant. If some gentleman of acknowledged skill and ability as a statistician—like Dr. E. M. SNOW, of Providence, for instance, who took the last census of Rhode Island, and the best ever taken in this country—would undertake the superintendence of the next national census we might hope to see the work done in a creditable manner.

A short time ago, we succeeded in getting the Police to drive away the stone-chippers who were carrying on their operations on the sidewalk at the corner of Pine-street and Broadway. Another lot of them were at work yesterday, however, at the corner of Leonard-street and Broadway, and during the day they succeeded in driving splints of stone into the faces and eyes of great numbers of unwary passers-by. In some cases the victims screamed, in others they "got mad," in others they threatened, in others they jumped up, and in others (little girls and boys) they cried. But still the chipp

WASHINGTON.

Mr. Butler's Resolution as Cause the Senate Referred in the House—Speeches on the Currency by Senators Morton and Williams.

(Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.)

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 12.

The contest arising out of the proceedings of the joint meeting of Wednesday were decisively settled to-day by a crushing rebuke of BUTLER and his supporters, all the more severe because there had been two days of the ablest discussion, and the author of the resolutions had backed down successively three times from his original position, twice modifying his own proposition, and finally withdrawing it altogether and accepting the substitute of another, until the language of Wednesday, which denounced the action of Vice-President WADE as gross tyranny and oppression, was wholly lost to-day in a dignified and very matter-of-fact motion to refer the subject to a select committee, to inquire what further legislation is necessary to govern the counting of the electoral votes. The matter came up after the morning hour as unfinished business, and the floor belonged to Mr. LOGAN, who had yielded yesterday to several gentlemen, and now yielded a few moments to Mr. BURTON, of New-Hampshire, who took the Butler tack. Gen. LOGAN, then, to the surprise of many, who supposed from his Radical views that he would sustain BUTLER, made a half-hour speech, in which he eloquently and forcibly defended the action of Mr. WADE, and carried off the distinction which several other gentlemen were anxiously waiting for of moving to lay the whole subject on the table. During his speech he had yielded to allow Mr. KELSEY, of New-York, to offer a substitute, referring the question of the necessity of further legislation to a select committee of five, which BUTLER quickly accepted; but the House, after a point of order that the substitute was not germane had been overruled, an appeal was taken and the ruling sustained. The House proceeded to vote, and Gen. LOGAN's motion to lay on the table was carried by yeas 130, nays 64. Ten Democrats voted with BUTLER, apparently out of no other spirit than pure "cussedness." The principal Republicans voting against the motion to lay on the table, were DAWES, BOUTWELL, BUTLER, CULLOM, THOMAS, ELIOT, JULIAN, MAYNARD, PIKE and SCHENCK. From this it may be seen that had the original resolutions come to a vote, there would have been scarce a score in Mr. BUTLER's party. It is the most disastrous defeat that any man who has prayed to lead in his own party has encountered in Congress for years. The rebuke is all the more pointed because coming up in its final shape. Under almost any other circumstances the subject would have taken the reference asked for almost without objection.

Among the suggestions made in order to avoid such dangers as threatened on Wednesday, is that the Supreme Court be organized as a Board of Canvassers, with a prohibition as to the sitting of any Judge becoming interested in the result.

THE CURRENCY BILL.

The Banking and Currency bill came up in the Senate to-day as the unfinished business, and was debated for about two hours. Mr. MORTON made a strong speech in opposition to the provisions of the bill, taking ground against it as loan. Senator WILLIAMS replied to Mr. MORTON, urging the adoption at some settled policy in regard to our finances. Mr. ESSELTINE made a few incidental remarks, after which the Senate adjourned to 7 o'clock in the evening, when the consideration of the River and Harbor Appropriation bill was resumed.

THE NEXT CONGRESS.

The number of vacancies in the Forty-first Congress on the date of its organization will be thirty, in case Georgia is admitted, and thirty-seven in case she is not admitted. The following States entitled to representation will be unrepresented: New-Hampshire, three; Connecticut, four; Alabama, six, and one vacancy in Pennsylvania. Mr. COVODE's district, where no certificate has been given by the Governor to either candidate, on the ground that there are no papers on which such certificate can be given. He will probably certify the facts to the House for its decision. In States not yet entitled to representation there will be the following vacancies: Virginia, seven; Texas, four; Mississippi, five. Alabama elects Aug. 5, 1869. The case of Georgia is very peculiar. By an ordinance of the Constitutional Convention, an election was provided for members of both the Fortieth and Forty-first Congresses. The same members were elected to each. They were admitted to the Fortieth Congress during the very last days of the second session, and are now in their seats. Their credentials for the Forty-first Congress have not been received. There is some much doubt whether the names of her members will be on the clerk's roll on the 4th of March next. Louisiana will also present a complicated case, but it is probable that their names will go on the roll and that they will be objected to as they appear to be sworn.

BANKING MEASURES.

The Banking and Currency Committee will occupy the floor to-morrow and will report upon several important propositions, among which are the following: A bill to prevent the certification of checks by National Banks, except upon funds actually on hand; a bill regulating the time and manner of making reports by National Banks, the principal features of which are that it requires reports every month and at such other times as the Comptroller shall choose; a bill to prevent National Banks from loaning money upon United States or National Bank notes, which is to prevent the locking up of greenbacks; a bill providing that purchase, sale or exchange of bonds shall hereafter be by inviting proposals by public advertisement, and that all gold shall be sold at public auction, and Senate bill No. 448, with amendments embodying the following leading features: Permitting the selection of a National Bank as a public depository in any city or town where there is an Assistant Treasurer or a designated depositary. Providing for the return and redemption of the circulation of National Banks in liquidation, which gives the Comptroller power to sell the bonds of such banks, and place a sufficient amount of United States bonds on deposit with the United States Treasurer to redeem the circulation outstanding; regulating and increasing the fees of receivers; providing for a reduction of the present ratio of circulation of National Banks as follows: Banks of $200,000 capital and under, 20 per cent.; of $200,000, and under $500,000, 70 per cent.; of $500,000 and under $1,000,000, 80 per cent.; of $1,000,000, and over, 90 per cent., but no bank to have a larger circulation than $1,000,000. The reduction to be accomplished, voluntarily, within ninety days, or else the Comptroller to effect the same by withholding the interest on the bonds of such banks as fail to comply. The amount of circulation so obtained will be $23,000,000, of which $7,000,000 will be taken from Massachusetts, nearly $9,000,000 from New-York, and $3,000,000 from Pennsylvania; $12,000,000 of this, as fast as returned, is to be redistributed in the States of Kentucky, Missouri, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas and Arkansas, and the balance, eleven millions, to new banks organized in States and Territories other than the above named, which have heretofore secured the just ratable proportion of circulating notes.

SPEAKER COLFAX.

It is stated in one of the New-York papers that during the debate yesterday Speaker COLFAX left the chair because he desired to participate in the discussion. It is only just to Mr. COLFAX to say that he left the chair because of the manifest impropriety of his continuing to occupy it when he might be called upon at any moment to rule upon questions involving the rightfulness of his own action, and when members were making that action the subject of sharp criticism, his subsequent participating in the debate was wholly owing to the fact that his action was arraigned as improper, and reasons for it imputed to him which were not in accordance with the fact.

THE ALABAMA AND SAN JUAN TREATIES.

The protocol to the Alabama treaty and the San Juan treaty have been partially considered in the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, but no action has been taken on either. The statements to the effect that this was a matter in which no Virginia alone, but all the Southern States were concerned. The criminals to whom he alluded were tried according to the laws of Virginia, and according to the laws recognized by the General Government, by the action of Congress, and by the military authorities. There had been no impeachment of the trial and of the correctness of the sentences. But Judge UNDERWOOD had set them aside, on the ground that the State Judges were not competent to try the prisoners, being incapacitated from doing so by the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, and under writ of habeas corpus. He undertook not to inquire into the guilt or innocence of the accused or any question of illegality connected with the trial, but under what 'scare the Virginia Courts exceed such power. Judge UNDERWOOD had in effect decided that grand and petty juries as well as the functions of the Judges were illegal. The action of Judge UNDERWOOD did not only extend to criminal, but to the civil Courts of the Commonwealth, Virginia had, therefore, asked for a writ of prohibition, to prevent these enormous ills and to protect the people in the liberties and rights which the Constitution was intended to secure. Mr. LYONS quoted numerous authorities to show the Supreme Court would grant the writ, and that it was under the common law an inherent right, to be exercised by the superior to the inferior Court, and that, according to Blackstone, it could be employed whenever it appeared that a Court was transcending its jurisdiction; and whether in criminal, civil or ecclesiastical cases. He then said Virginia was a State, and had been recognized as such by all branches of the Government. The Chief Justice had held Court in Richmond. He certainly did not to do so by permission of the military authorities. The source of authority was the people. On them depended the erection of their own State Government. If, however, it should not be republican in form, Congress could remit it for amendment under the Constitution, for the United States are required by that instrument to guarantee every State a republican form of government. So far from conferring on Congress power to degrade a State, that instrument requires the preservation of the State. But the question was, whether the Constitution justified the wrongs which it was the intention by writ of prohibition to prevent.

Associate Justice MILLER inquired of the gentleman whether his argument was addressed to the original jurisdiction of the Supreme Court.

Mr. LYONS replied in the affirmative. He had recited legal authorities. If the Court had not original, it had appellate jurisdiction in the case. He thought it best to confine himself to such powers as admitted of no question. If the inferior Courts could not be restrained as the Supreme Court of Virginia, extensive conflict would and all over the land. He thought there was no doubt of the power of the Court to issue such writ.

The Court took the motion under advisement.

A. R. GUIGON appeared for JOHN JUDAH PHILIPS, but took no part in the argument. Judge UNDERWOOD was not in Court.

WEST INDIES.

ARRIVAL OF THE HAVANA STEAMSHIP EAGLE.

The steamship *Eagle*, which left Havana Feb. 6, and touched at Nassau, reached this port last evening. Purser J. F. HUBBARD has our thanks for courtesies.

CUBA.

Lack of Confidence in Spain—Public Security—War Rumors—Views and Principles of the Ultra-Spanish Party—Negotiations for the Carnival Season.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, Feb. 6, 1869.

The forty days' grace granted by DULCE to the insurrectionists of all classes have not yet expired, but already speculation is rife as to what he will do, and what steps he will take, in order to pacify those who by past experience refuse to believe in Spanish Governmental promises, which are only thrown out as a bait to catch the unwary, and are only made to be broken. As a proof of the want of confidence felt in the fair promises of Gen. DULCE, Mr. JOSE DE ARMAS Y CESPEDES is about to leave the country, confiding very little in the security of the guarantees of personal safety afforded by the Government. It will be recollected that Mr. DE ARMAS was one of the Commissioners who went to induce the revolutionary leaders to lay down their arms and accept the amnesty offered by the Government. Having failed in his enterprise, his connection with the affair has made his name conspicuous, and he is probably looked upon by the true-blue Spaniards as a black sheep and a subject for the exercise of their blind rage whenever a favorable opportunity offers itself.

PUBLIC SECURITY.

The City of Havana is now nightly patrolled by bodies composed of volunteers, regulars from the Arsenal, and marines and armed seamen from the vessels of the Spanish navy, lying in this harbor. Guards of from fifty to a hundred men are stationed nightly under the portals of the Tacon Theatre, the Aldamas House, and in the Belen square. Part of the guards are withdrawn at about 8 o'clock in the morning, when it is supposed that "Havana is asleep." This is a precautionary measure, and also serves to give employment to the volunteers. But from the fact that the different patrols and guards are shared by them with regulars and marines, the volunteers must feel as if a guard was also set over them. Havana, otherwise, is tranquil.

WAR RUMORS.

Rumors were current yesterday of the taking of Puerto Principe, of a rising in the Vueltas Abajo, near Candelaria and its vicinity, of the surrender of Omerjas, and of the capture of AGUILERA, but, of course, until officially and authentically confirmed, such reports can only be regarded as "full of sound and fury, signifying nothing." The *Prensa* says it has seen a private letter, which gives the news of the capture by VALMASEDA's forces of AGUILERA, the insurrectionary General, of UDAETA, Ex-Governor of Bayamo, and of MILANES, CASTILLO and ESTRADA, prominent lawyers of the same place, and also reports that men are leaving CESPEDES and accepting the amnesty.

After the capture and burning of Bayamo by VALMASEDA's forces, this General did not remain inactive, but passed on to Jiguani, occupying that place and leaving a small garrison, thence marching against the principal body of the insurrectionists. Couriers from him report the capture, at the entry "Las Veguitas," of MILANES, CASTILLO and ESTRADA, and two other insurgent chiefs, supposed to be AGUILERA and UDAETA.

It was reported that the insurgents had made a demonstration in Villa Clara, or are in that jurisdiction. From the fact that 300 regular troops left Havana this morning for that place, and Batabano and Cienfuegos, it is reasonable to suppose there is something in the rumor.

On the 4th, eleven suspicious characters (revolutionists?) were arrested in Managua with a box of revolvers, a flag, a general's uniform, and a list of numerous adherents. This arrest was effected by the Governor of Santa Maria del Rosario.

The British schooner *Galeanda*, belonging to Nassau, about 30 tons burden, which was captured after a nine hours' chase by the Spanish steamer *Conde de Venadito*, was towed into this harbor on the 4th.

An expedition is being prepared on board of the Spanish war steamer *Lealtad* to go to Cayo Romano, near Nuevitas. The steam launch formerly belonging to the iron-clad *Tetuan*, has been prepared and mounted with a brass six-pounder for that purpose. It is intended to sail in two schooners, and the use of the launch is to run in the shallow waters between the keys, but should it ever become necessary to fire off the gun which they have stupidly mounted on the launch, they may expect to do themselves more damage than they could possibly do the enemy, for no arrangement has been made for the recoil of the piece, which in itself is too heavy for the launch.

PLATFORM OF THE ULTRA SPANIARDS.

On the evening of the 4th a political meeting, attended by *hacendados*, landowners and other distinguished persons, Cubans as well as Spaniards, was held at the residence of Count SAN IGNACIO. This meeting was evidently gotten up with a view of allowing GUTIERREZ DE LA VEGA, the former Governor of Havana, an opportunity to ventilate his ideas on the present state of affairs in Cuba, and as a caucus for the formation of a new party, whose principal belief is unity between Spaniards and Cubans, for the common benefit of Cuba, and the adoption of conservative principles. It was resolved to form a permanent conservative committee to send circulars to the different towns and cities of the island, urging the formation of similar committees, to act on the same basis and principles adopted by the General Committee in Havana, and also to start a large daily paper, with the title of "The Conservative," (*El Conservador*,) to sustain their programme and aid to elect Conservatives as councillors and deputies to the Cortes. The articles of the new political platform are twenty-one in number, and proclaim the favor of the framers of the following principles:

1. National integrity.
2. Spanish unity.
3. Acceptance of the form of government adopted by the mother country.
4. Respect and compliance with its orders.
5. Maintenance of the authorities which represent them.
6. Representation in the Cortes by deputies.
7. Revolution of the social question in a gradual period of time, to be determined by the Cortes, and as many conferences as may be necessary with the corporations and property holders of this province.
8. Protection of property and support of agriculture as the principal wealth of the island, the social question is once decided.
9. Continuance of the exemption from blood-conscription in order not to deprive the field of hands.
10. Protection of commerce by reforms in the tariff.
11. The development of all kinds of industry.
12. Advancement of public works, building of orphan asylums, charity hospital, railroads, highways, &c.
13. Education of the colored people, the propagation among them of religious principles and good morals and habits, in order to prepare them to become, in time, part of the nation.
14. Administrative discentralization.
15. Orders to municipalities to promote instruction for the moral and material interests of the people.
16. Diminution of the number of Government clerks.
17. Establishment of schools for all the civil professions, and easier access to the natives of this province to public positions and offices of the State.
18. Reduction of taxes.
19. Economy in the Budgets.
20. The Budget to be voted in the Cortes; and,
21. The division of the island into districts under the command of civil authorities.

It will be noticed that the foregoing articles speak not one word concerning the freedom of worship; but, on the contrary, leave, as heretofore, the government and interior arrangements of the island, exclusively to what may be decided in the Cortes.

THE APPROACHING CARNIVAL.

The Governor of the City of Havana, apprehending troubles and disorders during the approaching carnival, on account of the liberty allowed to maskers, has issued a stringent order prohibiting the wearing of masks in the streets, and throwing eggs or water, but the fine which was imposed wholly or in part, although this will be allowed in the the public halls authorized by the Government. The penalty for the infringement of this order is imprisonment, or a fine of fifty or more dollars.

THE DEATH PENALTY.

Two Chinamen suffered the extreme penalty of the law, the garrote, yesterday morning.

PERSONAL.

The complimentary testimonial to Mr. STEPHEN MASSETT by the citizens of Brooklyn, takes place at the Athenæum, in that city, on Monday evening, Feb. 15.

Hon. J. S. MACDONALD, Attorney-General of Ontario, and R. H. KING, Manager of the Bank of Montreal, are at the Brevoort House.

Dr. J. MARION SIMS sailed in the *Russia*, on Wednesday, to meet his family, now in France. He will return with them next September, and make his home in this City again permanently.

Mr. HENRY A. BOWER, the well-known Wall-street financier, sails to-day on the *City of Baltimore*, for Liverpool, en route to London and Paris. He proceeds to London for the purpose of ratifying negotiations now in progress with European capitalists for the purchase of a Western railway.

Ex-Gov. Reuben E. Fenton, of Jamestown, Hon. Oliver Ames, of North Easton, Gen. Harney, of St. Louis, Hon. F. Monteath, of Albany, and Ben. Field, of Albion, are at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel; Gen. J. A. Morris, of Indianapolis, Hon. H. C. Lord, of Cincinnati, Gen. John M. Corse, of Chicago, and Hon. O. C. Gilman, of Iowa, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel; Hon. J. C. Paige, of New-Orleans, is at the St. James Hotel; Capt. Ball, of the Fifty-third Regiment, British Army, is at the Clarendon Hotel; Gen. J. E. Carse, of the United States Army, is at the Metropolitan Hotel.

List of Americans registered at the Banking House of DREXEL, HARJES & Co., No. 5 Rue Scribe, Paris, for the week ending Jan. 23, 1869.—Philadelphia—Mrs. C. de Sandrans, Miss C. de Sandrans, Mrs. L. E. Fetterman, Mr. Henry M. Smith, Mrs. Lewis, Mrs. Robert Le Roy, Mrs. E. Willing, Miss Willing, Mr. and Mrs. C. Palmer, Mr. and Mrs. Swaine. New-York—Mr. and Mrs. M. R. Knowlton, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew J. Dunning, Mr. and Mrs. George J. Hunt, Mr. and Mrs. James C. Wilson, Mr. S. S. Horner. New-Haven, Conn.—Mr. E. J. Works. New-Orleans—Mr. Samuel Engler. Cambridge—Mr. Nelson Winthrop. Norwalk, O.—Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Jenney. San Francisco—Mr. J. Q. A. Warren, Dr. and Mrs. Buckhalt. Portland, Me.—Mr. J. B. Brown, Mr. Philip Henry Brown.

BRIEF NOTES.

A young man in Quincy, Ill., who wished to wed a rich man's daughter, was told to be gone by the stern father. He manfully replied: "I have a clear conscience and a good bank account." The matter-of-fact father softened, asked explanations about the bank account, and was told by the youth that he meant he owed no man a dollar. He is now the young man's father-in-law.

A subscription has been started in Madison County, Ky., to buy a residence for Mrs. JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE.

The Democratic State Committee of Connecticut have issued an address appealing to the people to discard bad men and give their confidence and support to honest and good ones. A Republican paper thinks this very unselfish in the Committee.

A correspondent says that Gov. CLAYTON, of Arkansas, "finds himself compelled to deal with all the fag-ends of border ruffianism and treason, mixed in the internal cauldron of Kuklux assassination." All good people will pity the Governor, though they may not know what the correspondent means.

There are eighty-two places in Lewiston, Me., where liquors are sold. The prohibitory law is in force but not enforced there.

A Troy paper says the Lansingburg authorities are after parties who don't clean their sidewalks with a sharp stick. It does not explain why they object to the use of shovels.

MELVIN MITCHELL nearly burned his wife to death in Sutton, N. H., by throwing a bottle of kerosene oil into a fire near which she was sitting. He has been bound over for trial.

Comptroller BLACKBURN, of Tennessee, who recently thrashed a member of the House of Representatives, spoke of the affair in his letter of resignation to the Speaker, as "the little episode that occurred inside the bar of the House."

A monthly satirical journal, to be called the *Capitol*, is threatened in Washington. It is proposed to publish it during the sessions of Congress.

Gov. BOWIE has issued orders to the Oyster Police to arrest all parties found violating the Maryland Oyster law in the waters of the Chesapeake and its tributaries.

JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE is coming to New-York next week, and will soon go home to Kentucky.

BALSTON SPA.—Artesian Lithia Spring Water cures rheumatism, gout, dyspepsia, kidney and bladder complaints. The only spring which in the world that contains all the ingredients of the European and Saratoga Springs with twice their strength. For sale by druggists.—*Advertisement.*

MISSISQUOI SPRING WATER.—The only known remedy for Cancer and all diseases of the Kidneys. For sale by druggists. Depot, 416 Broadway, N. Y.—*Advertisement.*

VERMONT SPRING WATER.—The best remedy known for cancer, scrofula, kidney diseases, &c. Sold by druggists and by SANDS & CO., No. 417 Broome-st., New-York.—*Advertisement.*

HAZARD & CASWELL'S Cod Liver Oil is the best.—*Advertisement.*

Velocipedian Mania.

GREAT STEEPLE CHASE

BETWEEN

GREELEY,

DANA

AND

RAYMOND.

A most amusing Cut representing the above will appear in

THE EVENING TELEGRAM,

TO-DAY.

Velocipedian Mania.

GREAT STEEPLE CHASE

BETWEEN

GREELEY,

DANA

AND

RAYMOND.

A most amusing Cut representing the above will appear in

THE EVENING TELEGRAM,

TO-DAY.

Sudden Changes of Weather are Productive of Throat Diseases, Coughs, Colds, &c. There is no more effectual relief in these diseases to be found, than in the timely use of "*Brown's Bronchial Troches.*" They possess real merit, and have proved their efficacy by a test of many years, having received testimonials from eminent men who have used them.

No More Medicine.

10,000 cures of Dyspepsia, Pleurisy, Constipation, Diarrhœa, Liver and Nervous Diseases, Sleeplessness and Children's Complaints, by DU BARRY's delicious food.

REVALENTA ARABICA,

which saves fifty times its cost in medicines. Copies of cures, including those of His Holiness the Pope, the Marchioness of Bréhan, &c., may be had gratis and post free. Tins, 1 pound, $1 25; 1 pounds, $2 25; 24 pounds, $12.

DU BARRY & CO., No. 158 William-st., New-York, and all grocers and chemists.

New-York State in Pocket Form.—Issued to-day, the Mercantile Agency Reference Book for New-York State, in pocket form, containing in neat and portable shape the name, location, trade, capital and credit standing of every dealer in the Empire State. Specimen copies to be seen and terms made known at head office.

DUN, BARLOW & CO., No. 32 Broadway, and R. G. DUN & CO., Albany and Buffalo.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., N. Y.

Furs are now Selling at Ruinous Prices UNTIL MARCH, AT

J. N. TERRY'S, NO. 18 UNION-SQUARE.

Dyspepsia Tablets Cure Indigestion, Heartburn, Sour Stomach and its weariness; 50 cents per box. Sold by druggists. A. G. WELLING.

To remove Moth Patches, Freckles and tan from the face, use Perry's Moth and Freckle Lotion. Sold by all druggists.

For Black Worms and Pimples on the face use Perry's Comedone and Pimple Remedy. Sold by all druggists and Dr. PERRY, 6 Bond-st., N. Y.

Everdelle, No. 560 Broadway.—Wedding Cards; also, Cards for Woodenware, Tin, Crystal, Silver and Gilt-edge Weddings.

Adams, Chandler & Co., Manufacturers of FINE SILVER-PLATED WARE, No. 30 John-st., New-York.

MARRIED.

BETTLE—WHITON.—At Jersey City, on Thursday, Feb. 11, 1869, by Rev. Dr. ROBERT FORSYTH LITTLE, of Hoboken, ELIZABETH, daughter of Alexander S. Whiton, of the former place, to CHARLES BETTLE, Jr., of the latter place.

BONNEOUT—GOODWIN.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Feb. 10, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. C. Oxyler, LEWIS THURSELL, Jr., to Miss Ida, daughter of H. W. Goodwin, Esq., to DANIEL, son of Brooklyn.

BRYANT—DORAN.—On Monday, Feb. 8, at St. Ann's Church, by Rev. J. A. Kooch, CHARLES ALEX. of New-York City, to MARY DORAN, of Harlem.

BUSH—ROCKWELL.—On Thursday, Feb. 11, at the Presbyterian Church, Stamford, Ct., by the Rev. Dr. Rockwell, HENRY E. WHITE, of New-York, to ADELE, daughter of Rev. A. Selden Rockwell, D. D., of Stamford, Middle Island.

DIED.

BAKER.—On Friday morning, Feb. 12, Major-Gen. JAMES BAKER.

Funeral will take place from his late residence, in Springfield, Mass., on Monday, Feb. 15, at 2 P. M.

CAMPBELL.—On Thursday, Feb. 11, of scarlet fever, Ella, daughter of Hiram and Ellen E. Bancroft, aged 4 years, 8 months and 16 days.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral service at Grace Church, this day, at 2 o'clock P. M.

COOL.—Suddenly, on Thursday, Feb. 11, CYNTHIA A., wife of Elisha M. Cool, in the 46th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, on Monday, the 15th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M.

COZZ.—On Monday, Feb. 8, at 1 o'clock P. M., ALFRED H. COZZ, in the 41st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, corner of Henry and Amity-sts., Brooklyn, on Saturday next, Feb. 13, at 2 o'clock P. M. Interment at Greenwood.

DEMAREST.—On Thursday, Feb. 11, at Lakeland, near Geneva, N. Y., on Tuesday, Feb. 9, in the 6th year of his age, WILLIAM TAFT, Elder Brown, son of the late Andrew Foster, of this City.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at the Collegiate Reformed Church, corner of Nineteenth-st. and Sixth-av., on Saturday morning, the 13th inst., at 10 o'clock.

GREENE.—On Brooklyn, on Thursday, Feb. 11, Mr. GEORGE S. GREENE, formerly of Albany, and son of the late James Greene, Esq., of that city.

The relatives and friends of the family, the Masonic Fraternity, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Sunday next, at 12 o'clock M., from his late residence, No. 176 Franklin-av.

Kalurah Temple, No. 192, Knights Templar, No. 6, F. and A. M., will meet for this purpose, at their Lodge-rooms, No. 548 Broadway, New-York, on the 14th inst., at 10 A. M. By order of the W. M.

HOWE.—On Friday, Feb. 12, WM. W. KING, aged 67.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from St. Ann's Episcopal Church, 16th-st., near 6th-av., this (Saturday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

MYERS.—At St. Augustine, Fla., on Friday morning, Feb. 12, WM. M. MYERS, aged 18, of City.

Due notice of the funeral hereafter.

NIXON.—On Friday morning, Feb. 12, suddenly, JOHN M. NIXON, in the 68th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at his late residence, No. 109 East 16th-st., on Monday afternoon, 15th inst., at 2½ o'clock.

SALT.—On Friday, Feb. 12, at 9 A. M., ERRA L., son of Wm. Henry Salt, aged 20 years, 3 months and 8 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, Washington-st., Flushing, L. I., on Monday, Feb. 15, at 1 o'clock.

SMITH.—On Friday, Feb. 12, ALFRED C. SMITH, in the 58th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Methodist M. E. Church, Flushing, on Sunday, the 14th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. Train leaves Hunter's Point at 1:10.

THORP.—At Fairfield, Conn., on Tuesday, Feb. 9, Mrs. JULIA ANN PARKER, widow of the late Henry S. Thorp, aged 67 years.

Funeral on Sunday, the 14th inst., at 2½ P. M., from her late residence. Trains at 11½ A. M. New-Haven Railroad. Carriages at Fairfield Depot.

TIMPSON.—On Friday morning, Feb. 12, BENJAMIN T. TIMPSON, in the 81st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of the Metropolitan Police, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 17 Governeur-st., on Sunday, the 14th inst., at 1 o'clock.

WIND.—On Tuesday, Feb. 9, ERNA E., aged 11 years, daughter of Andrew and Helen E. Wind.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PATENT OFFICES.

MUNN & CO., 37 PARK-ROW, New-York, Opposite Sun office, No. 37 Park-row, New-York, have had nearly twenty-five years' experience in obtaining

AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PATENTS.

Opinions no charge. Pamphlets 100 pages of law and information free. Address as above.

WILBOR'S COMPOUND OF COD LIVER OIL AND LIME.—The great popularity of this safe and efficacious preparation is alone strictly traceable to the fact that it never fails to cure all colds, asthma, bronchitis, whooping cough, and all consumptive symptoms, it has no superior, if equal. Let no one neglect the early symptoms of disease, when an effective remedy is to be had which will alleviate all complaints of the chest, lungs or throat.

Manufactured only by A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, No. 162 Court-st., Boston. For sale in New-York by all druggists.

MRS. H. C. BROWNE'S SCALP REND-ER, value, the best in the world. Sold by druggists.

TO PRINTERS.—PROPRIETORS OF Printing Offices are respectfully invited to try the new Abridged Specimen-Book of Bruce's New-York Type Foundry, now in press, which will be ready for distribution on April 1, 1869. Address GEORGE BRUCE'S SON & CO., No. 13 Chambers-st., New-York. This paper is printed on Bruce's Agate, Nonpareil, Minion and Brevier No. 13.

PERSONS OF BOTH SEXES DESIRING advice or confidential service and treatment may consult Dr. J. JAMIESON, (formerly in his Medical Office, Exchange Place,) at No. 64 Broadway, Room 40, between the hours of 9 and 11 A. M. and 3 and 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—BACK NUMBERS OF THE NEW-York Times, by the single number or year, from 1851 to present time. Inquire of Subscription Clerk, Times Office.

ALL IMPEDIMENTS OF SPEECH cured permanently. No. 6 Bowery, corner Canal-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4. Call.

THE CELEBRATED FOOD RICHARDS' Eye-Water. To be had of all Druggists, at 25 cents.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NEW PUBLICATIONS

READY THIS DAY.

D. APPLETON & CO.,

NOS. 90, 92 and 94 GRAND-ST., N. Y.,

PUBLISH THIS DAY:

I.

TRAVELS IN THE EAST INDIAN ARCHIPELAGO. By ALFRED S. BICKMORE, M. A. With Illustrations. One vol., 8vo, 568 pp. Price $5.

This book of travels is almost entirely in a new field, and portions of it consist of journeys into wholly unexplored islands. The author's adventures were remarkable, and his narrative is full of varied and often thrilling interest. He journeyed from Batavia, in Java, along the north coast of that island to Samarang and Surabaya; thence to Macassar; thence through Sagi Straits to the southern end of Timor; thence along the west coast to Dilli, and north to the Banda Islands, ascending their famous volcanic peak; and thence to Amboina. He passed several months in the Moluccas, visited Ceram and Buru; proceeded to Palang, making a long journey through the interior of this island to the land of the cannibals; and from Palang came down to Boncoolom, making his way through the mountains and down the rivers to the Island of Banda.

II.

LETTERS OF A SENTIMENTAL IDLER, FROM GREECE, TURKEY, EGYPT, NUBIA, AND THE HOLY LAND. By HARRY HARWOOD LEIGH. With a Portrait of the Author, Engravings of Oriental Life, &c. One vol., 12mo, 472 pp. Cloth, price $2 50.

These letters are fresh, delightful and poetic pictures of travel in the Orient. The author, in wandering through Greece, Turkey, Egypt and the Holy Land, explored each storied spot with the interest of an antiquarian, and traced, with the pen of a true poet, the indolent luxury of boat-life on the Nile, and the adventure and romance of desert-travel, in all of which he mingles a vein of sweet and philosophic thought.

III.

THE POETICAL WORKS OF ALEXANDER POPE. "Globe Edition." Edited by Rev. H. F. CARY. One vol., 12mo, tinted paper, bound in green cloth, 488 pp. Price, $1 25.

The Standard Poets, whose works are already issued in the uniform "Globe" edition, are Dante, Tasso, Butler (Hudibras,) Scott, Milton, Campbell, Burns, Dryden, Spenser, (Faerie Queen,) Chaucer and Cowper. To be followed, by others.

IV.

WOODSTOCK. By Sir WALTER SCOTT. Being the first volume of the new cheap edition of the Waverley Novels. Each volume illustrated and bound in a handsome tartan cover. Price 75 cents each. To be completed in 25 volumes.

V.

FIGENTILIANA; Or, SKETCHES AND BURLESQUES. By JOHN FIGENTI. A new cheap edition, paper cover. Price 50 cents.

VI.

CORINNE. By Mme. DE STAEL. Being the third volume of a new cheap edition of the French Classics. Already issued, "The Attic Philosopher," price 50 cents, and "Picciola," price 75 cents. In one vol., 12mo, paper. Price 75 cents.

Either of the above sent free by mail to any address in the United States, on receipt of the price.

SPECIAL ATTENTION

is invited to the new and thoroughly revised edition of

WEBSTER'S COUNTING-HOUSE AND FAMILY DICTIONARY.

An entirely new dictionary, with important additions, improvements and appropriate illustrations. This new and revised edition conforms to the leading and desirable features of the revised dictionary, and was prepared not only for the student in our City and academies, but for the family, the office, the counting-room, and for all who desire to obtain a comprehensive dictionary of small size and cost.

Backwards and forwards men generally will be particularly interested in the Commercial Tables, specially those pertaining to the money, weights and measures of the principal commercial countries of the world, prepared by a well-known statistician and compiler of the United States Treasury Department at Washington. These and many other valuable additions and improvements supply a want not filled by any similar work of reference.

In sheep, imperial 12mo, 600 pages. Price $2.

☞ Single copies sent by mail on receipt of price specified.

Correspondence and orders will receive prompt attention.

Address the Publishers,

IVISON, PHINNEY, BLAKEMAN & CO.,

Nos. 7 and 9 Green-st., New-York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A NEW WORK ON TRAVEL.

D. APPLETON & CO., 90, 92 and 94 Grand-st., HAVE JUST PUBLISHED:

TRAVELS IN THE EAST INDIAN ARCHIPELAGO.

By ALFRED S. BICKMORE.

One volume, 8vo, illustrated, 568 pages. Price $5.

☞ This is a delightful book. We have no hesitation in pronouncing it the most charming and valuable book of travels published since [illegible] Wallace's Malay Archipelago. All the features of that work are here, and in addition a more extensive and more valuable collection of facts in natural history, and a more complete and trustworthy account of the inhabitants. The author will find most valuable and reliable information on the chief the manners, social habits, language, the, government and other articles of commerce with which their region abounds, while the sportsman will revel in the accounts of tigers, rhinoceroses, orang-utans, buffaloes, deer, wild boars, cockatoos, Malay pirates and Dyak head-hunters. We read these charming "Travels in the Most Tropical Archipelago" with the greatest avidity, and, in the name of the reading and scientific public, congratulate Mr. Bickmore on having added 10 to his list."—*John Bull.*

"This is a very interesting book of travel and adventure. Mr. Bickmore collected, whatever he took, shells, birds, beasts, insects and plants. We are glad to find that our American cousins are in possession of some of the finest collections of natural history ever gathered in the East. Mr. Bickmore's narrative is all the more interesting, as he writes in the distinctive character of naturalist, adventurer and adventure. As we accompany him from island to island, we learn their history, the character and appearance of the country and the people and the modes of cultivation of the products, for which the land of spices is celebrated. Interspersed with this instructive information are accounts of all kinds of personal adventures. We have seldom read a book of travel with greater pleasure. He is the narrative of a naturalist-traveler, free from mere scientific cataloguing, and full of incident and adventure."—*Land and Water.*

"The author of this book, possessing talents of a high order, was commissioned by scientific men to proceed to the Eastern Islands. His researches necessitated his visiting the whole of the islands under Dutch rule, and, as he obtained possible privileges from that Government, his opportunities for making himself acquainted with them and their inhabitants were far superior to those of an ordinary traveler. The author's object being the formation of a collection of specimens of natural history, the larger portion of this book is devoted to a description of the fauna of the islands. But in doing this he has been by no means unmindful of more general topics. The history, geography and geology of the scene of his researches have not been forgotten, while there is plenty of lighter reading in the narrative of the author's personal adventures. The work is carefully written, and exhibits an amount of research that is most creditable. The illustrations are numerous and artistic."—*London Review.*

Sent free by mail to any address in the United States on receipt of the price.

THE GREAT SERIAL STORY.

CHARLES READE'S GREAT STORY,

PUT YOURSELF IN HIS PLACE.

Will be commenced in the March Number of the

GALAXY,

Ready Friday, Feb. 19.

The March Number will contain a Supplement, 160 pages in all. It is the largest and best Monthly Magazine published.

The March Number will contain articles by John G. Whittier, Lucy Larcom, Mrs. Anna Ritchie, Mrs. Annie Edwards, Eugene Benson, Richard Grant White, Dr. John C. Draper, C. W. Elliott, Pierre Blot and others.

"

FINANCIAL.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY,

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 236 BROADWAY.

CAPITAL PAID IN,
ONE MILLION DOLLARS.

CHARTERED BY THE STATE.

DARIUS E. MANGAM, President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

RECEIVES DEPOSITS AND ALLOWS
FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST
ON DAILY BALANCES,
SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.
SPECIAL DEPOSIT for Six Months, or more, may be made at five per cent.

The Capital of ONE MILLION DOLLARS is invested entirely in Government securities, and is divided among over 300 Shareholders, comprising many gentlemen of large wealth and financial experience, who are also personally liable to depositors for all obligations of the Company to double the amount of their capital stock. As THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY receives deposits in large or small amounts, and permits them to be drawn as a whole or in part by CHECK AT SIGHT and WITHOUT NOTICE, allowing interest on ALL DAILY BALANCES, persons can keep accounts in this Institution with special advantages of security, convenience and profit.

VERMILYE & CO.,

BANKERS,
REMOVED TO
NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND IN GOLD AND GOLD COUPONS.

CLOSING PRICES.
New-York, Feb. 12, 1869—3 P. M.

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
Registered, 1881	113½	113¾	5-20 Coupon, 67	110⅛	110⅜
Coupon, 1881	114	114¼	5-20 Coupon, '65	110⅝	110¾
5-20 Reg., 1864	109⅝	110⅛	10-40 Reg'ered	108⅝	108⅞
5-20 Coupon, '64	110⅛	110⅜	10-40 Coupon	109⅛	109⅜
5-20 Coupon, '65	111⅛	111⅜	Gold	135⅛	135⅜
5-20 Coupon, '66	111⅝	111⅞	U. S. Cur. Fnd.	101⅞	102⅛
5-20 Coupon, '67					
Jan. and July	110⅝	110⅞			

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION,
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

NO. 20 WALL-ST.,
CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.
NO. 114 SOUTH THIRD-ST., PHILADELPHIA.
NO. 605 15TH-ST., WASHINGTON.

We buy and sell at the best liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of
GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES,
and execute orders for purchase and sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

We have added to our office a Retail Department for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, the purchase of GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.

JAY COOKE & CO.

HATCH, FOOTE & CO

BANKERS
AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS,
&c.

Buy and Sell all issues of
U. S. BONDS
at MARKET RATES.
No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

REMOVAL.

THE GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
have removed to their new office in the
"HOWARD BUILDING,"
NO. 175 BROADWAY, ONE DOOR ABOVE MAIDEN-LANE,
and continue to insure property of every description at the most favorable rates.

CASH CAPITAL $300,000
SURPLUS Jan. 1, 1869, over 82,000
TOTAL ASSETS $382,000

LEONARD KIRBY, President.
ALFRED A. REEVES, Secretary.
EDGAR M. HOLLEY, Surveyor.

ROWLES BROTHERS & CO.,
BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NO. 12 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
No. 19 William-st., New-York,
No. 78 State-st., Boston.
Make advances on American stocks and cash securities on demand. Bills on the United States or England bought and sold. Circular credits issued. Letters for Americans in Europe addressed to our care will be forwarded if desired.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
Issue COMMERCIAL LETTERS OF CREDIT AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

MERCHANTS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK OF TROY.—Notice is hereby given that a vote of the shareholders owning two-thirds of the stock of this Association to place the Bank in voluntary liquidation has been taken, so that this Association is closing up its affairs accordingly.

And the holders of the notes of this Association and other creditors of the Bank are hereby notified to present for payment and other claims against this Association at the banking house of said Association in the City of Troy.

Dated Troy, Feb. 8, 1869.

By order of the Board of Directors,
FRD. SIMS, Cashier.

The Bank has transferred as its assets, business, and will continue to transact its business under the name of "The Merchants' and Mechanics' Bank of Troy."

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, CITY HALL, JERSEY CITY, Feb. 10, 1869.

THE JERSEY CITY SINKING FUND Commissioners will receive bids for the purchase of Jersey City Water Bonds, to the amount of $50,000, from par Court House Bonds. Said Bids will be received until the 20th inst., at noon, when the same will be opened and accepted or rejected at the Commissioners' room, Court House, City Hall. Bids should be made to be inclosed in sealed envelopes and addressed "To the Commissioners of the Jersey City Sinking Fund, Comptroller's Office, City Hall, Jersey City."

THOMAS V. COOPER, Chairman.
R. F. O. YOUNG,
J. S. BENWELL,
HOSEA F. CLARK,
Commissioners of the Jersey City Sinking Fund.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN R. R. CO., GENERAL OFFICE, NO. 3 DEY-STREET, NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1869.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR OFFICERS of this Company, will be held at the office, on TUESDAY, the 23d day of February next, at 12 o'clock M. The polls will be open between 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

The transfer books will be closed from the evening of the 16 inst. until the morning of the 24th inst.

By order of the Board of Managers.
CHARLES H. CARYL, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY,
CENTRAL OFFICE, Feb. 8, 1869.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in Cleveland, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th of February next, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.

The transfer books will be closed from the evening of Feb. 8 until Feb. 18.

GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

ELECTION.
OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 8, 1869.

The annual election for Directors of this Company, also for three Inspectors of Election, will be held at the office of this Company, No. 164 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Feb. 16, 1869, between 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M. WM. A. ANDERSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 128 BOWERY, CORNER GRAND-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1869.

AN ELECTION FOR SEVEN TRUSTEES of this Company to serve the ensuing year, will be held on MONDAY, Feb. 15, between the hours of 3 and 4 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

W. A. HALL, Secretary.

ISLE ROYALE MINING COMPANY,
NO. 44 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 8, 1869.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS for the choice of Directors and the transaction of any other lawful business, will be held on WEDNESDAY, March 24, 1869, at 12 o'clock.

F. W. GAFFIN, Secretary.

WANTED—THE CASH FOR TWO FIRST mortgages $6,000 and $11,000, on Brooklyn property. Address D. H., Box 3112, Post-Office.

FINANCIAL.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.

OFFICE NO. 135 BROADWAY.

Cash Capital $2,000,000 00
Assets Jan. 1, 1869 ..... 3,966,282 30
Liabilities 106,837 48

ABSTRACT OF THE THIRTY-FIRST ANNUAL STATEMENT,
showing the condition of the Company on the 1st day of January, 1869.

ASSETS.

Cash balance in Bank	$145,796 42
Bonds and Mortgages, being first lien on Real Estate	1,178,200 00
Loans on Stocks, payable on demand	450,400 00
United States Stocks (market value)	1,456,763 87
State and Municipal Stocks and Bonds (market value)	48,800 00
Bank Stocks (market value)	126,976 00
Interest due on 1st January, 1869	32,555 17
Premiums in hands of Agents and in course of transmission	35,819 20
Bills receivable for premiums on Inland Marine, &c.	14,900 00
Other bills receivable	32,157 46
Premiums due and uncollected on Policies issued at office	8,272 00
Amount Marine and Western Agencies	32,722 21
Government Stamps on hand	344 00
Total	$3,966,282 30

LIABILITIES.

Claims for losses outstanding on 1st January, 1869	$104,937 48
Due Stockholders on account of 27th, 28th and 30th Dividends	2,740 00
Total	$106,837 48

This Company now no longer issues nor makes a Rebate on City Risks, which is in all cases deducted from the Premiums on the face of the Policy.

POLICIES ISSUED PAYABLE IN GOLD IF DESIRED.

CHAS. J. MARTIN, President.
A. F. WILLMARTH, Vice-Pres't.
D. A. HEALD, 2d Vice-Pres't.
J. H. WASHBURN, Secretary.
GEO. H. LYON, Ass't Secretary.
T. B. GREENE, 2d Ass't Secretary.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 2 FINE-ST., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE LETTERS OF CREDIT for Travelers' use available in all parts of the world.
GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold at the Stock Exchange on usual commission.
Interest allowed on deposits.

FOR SALE.
$200,000 FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE
CEDAR FALLS and MINNESOTA RAILROAD CO.
Interest, 7 per cent., payable semi-annually.
This road is leased to and operated by the ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, the minimum rental which that Company pays under the lease being more than sufficient to pay the interest on the entire issue of bonds. Apply to
J. S. KENNEDY & CO., No. 41 Cedar-st.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 11, 1869.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS of the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, in Dubuque, on the 16th day of March next.

By order of the Board of Directors.
J. B. DUMONT, Assistant Secretary.

WESTERN CERTIFICATE NO. 1,304, for 50 shares of the preferred stock of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company, in the name of Elizabeth Ann Lee, has been lost. The same stopped, and warning given at the same, notice is hereby given that an application has been made to the Company for the issue of a duplicate certificate of the said stock.

H. C. HARDY & SON, NO. 1 WALL-ST., are prepared to sell Gold and Stocks on the New-York Stock, Gold Exchange and Gold Exchange, in person, or on commission only.

GEO. H. SHEPARD, NO. 94 NASSAU-ST., (adjoining F. Hayden's,)
SACRAMENTO CITY BONDS
Bought at a high price.

$150,000 TO LOAN ON FIRST-CLASS City or Suburban Property. Principals only need apply. S. WINKLEY, 5th Ave. Broadway.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE STERLING FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 155 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 10, 1869.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. and Government tax has this day been declared by the Directors, payable on demand, on and after the 15th inst.

A. L. SOULARD, Secretary.

OSWEGO AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD COMPANY.—Interest and Dividend.—The Directors of the Company have declared a Dividend of Four per Cent. on its Capital Stock, free of the Government tax, payable on the 15th day of February, 1869.

Dividends in New-York will be paid at the Howard Insurance Company's Office, by H. A. Oakley, Esq., Treasurer; at Albany, at the City Bank; at Utica, National Bank; in Utica, at the Oneida National Bank; in Syracuse, at the Syracuse National Bank; all offices of the Lake Ontario National Bank, Oswego. Dividends not called for within thirty days will be paid at the Treasurer's Office, Oswego.

OSWEGO, Feb. 3, 1869. E. WRIGHT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON R. R. CO., CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 10, 1869.

NOTICE.—THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE Chicago and Alton Railroad Company are hereby notified that the Preferred Dividends, in the Preferred and Common Stock of said Company, payable at the Office of the Company, in New-York, on MONDAY, the 15th day of March next, to the holders of said stock, as required by the vote of the Board, will be closed on the 20th inst., and reopened for transfers on the 20th of March next.

WM. M. LARRABEE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ST. NICHOLAS INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 183 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 10, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared the usual semi-annual dividend of EIGHT PER CENT., free of tax, payable on demand.

JOHN J. BLEECKER, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 285 and 287 CANAL-ST., corner DAIGHT-ST. ASSETS, $2,000,000. DEPOSITS, $1,815,000.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS,
In great variety and at prices from $35, $12, $15, $17, $20, $25 to $50 and upward.
MANUFACTURED BY
THE FEDERTYN SLATE COMPANY,
No. 1 BOWLING GREEN.
Hearths, Tiles, Cisterns, Sinks, Urinals, BILLIARD TABLE BEDS.
Slates, plain and ornamental. Slate work made to order. A discount to the trade.
Quarries and Manufactory, Middle Granville, N. Y.
Warehouse and Showroom, 49 West 23d-st., between 5th-ave. and Broadway, New-York.
ELEAZER JOHNS, Manager.

MARBLE AND SLATE MANTELS of the finest designs, at very low prices. CLARKE'S Marble Works, Nos. 124 and 126 East 24th-st., near 3d-av., New-York. Mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLEIZED SLATE, DECORATED Marble Mantels, Tiles, Hearths, and elegant Furniture. SUTWARD'S, 215 West 23d-st., near Broadway. Branch No. 608 6th-av.

MARBLE MANTELS, HEAD-STONES, Mosaic designs at reduced prices, at S. CLARKE'S Marble Works, No. 124 East 24th-st., near 3d-av. Mantels put up in the country.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BOSTON, VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.

BY THE OLD FALL RIVER LINE,
BETWEEN
NEW-YORK AND BOSTON,
NEWPORT, FALL RIVER, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD AND CAPE COD TOWNS AND NANTUCKET.

Rates of fare and freight always as low as by any other regular line.

One of the Magnificent Steamboats,
NEWPORT or OLD COLONY,
Leaves Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Murray-st., at 4 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.

By this route passengers can take train from Newport at 4 A. M. and arrive in Boston at 8:40 A. M., in time to connect with all Northern and Eastern trains, or rest undisturbed, breakfast on board, and take the 7:45 A. M. train, and arrive in Boston at early business hours.

E. LITTLEFIELD, Agent.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 19, 1868. No. 72 Broadway, N. Y.

STONINGTON LINE.
TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.

GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.
Fare always as low as by any other line.
The new and elegant side-wheel steamers
STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT,
Capt. Wm. M. Jones. Capt. Geo. B. Hull,
Leave Pier No. 35, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 4 P. M.
Arriving ahead of all other lines.
Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at the principal hotels, at No. 3 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 244 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK, President Stonington Steamboat Company.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, ETC.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 5:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES,
Stationers, Printers and Blank Book Manufacturers, No. 42 Fulton-st. Orders solicited.

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF SIXTY MAGNIFICENT WEST SIDE LOTS,
LYING BETWEEN THE
CENTRAL PARK
AND
THE GRAND BOULEVARD,
To close an undivided interest.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 17, 1869, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the following-described valuable real estate, viz.:

97TH-ST.—2 lots, north side, 175 feet west of 9th-av.

97TH-ST.—30 lots, south side, 400 feet west of 8th-av.

97TH-ST.—13 lots, north side, at least 6 blocks east of the Grand Boulevard.

98TH-ST.—30 lots, south side, 175 feet east of the Grand Boulevard, being immediately in the rear of the 66th-st. lots, together forming a part of 34 lots.

99TH-ST.—6 lots, north side, 325 feet east of the Grand Boulevard.

100TH-ST.—6 lots, north side, 325 feet east of Grand Boulevard. This street is graded, flagged and sewered.

101ST-ST.—4 lots, south side, 275 feet west of 8th-av. This street is now being graded.

9TH-AV.—4 lots on the northwest corner of 103d-st.

Nearly all of the above-described lots are free from rock and cultivated as gardens.

TERMS—Sixty per cent. of the purchase money may, at the option of the purchaser, remain on bond and mortgage for three years.

For maps, &c., apply to the Auctioneers, 7 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF 64 CENTRAL PARK LOTS.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on MONDAY, Feb. 15, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

SIXTY-FOUR CENTRAL PARK LOTS,
COMPRISING
THE ENTIRE BLOCK BOUNDED BY THE 8TH AND 9TH AVS., 97TH AND 98TH STS.,
TO BE SOLD IN LOTS.

EIGHT specially premium CENTRAL PARK FRONTS. The site of the premises, being a portion of the
HARSEN ESTATE,
is unexceptionable, and a full abstract prepared by Messrs. Webster & Bowne, will be furnished to each of the purchasers without charge.

Two-thirds of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for three years.

MOSES WILKINS, Auctioneer.

SALE BY PARTITION BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT.
PROPERTY OF
9TH AND LEXINGTON AVS., 27TH, 28TH, 29TH AND 30TH STS.

R. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 17, 1869, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, UNDER THE DIRECTION OF DAVID HAWLEY, REFEREE:

1ST-AV.—Southeast corner of 28th-st., four lots; corner lot 25.10x100 feet, inside lots 20x100 feet each.

LEXINGTON-AV.—Two lots on the east side, 25 feet north of 29th-st., each 20x100 feet.

EAST 27TH-ST.—The valuable lot with the two-story stable and brick front house, No. 17 East 27th-st., on the south side, 20 feet 4 inches front by about 98 feet, lot 8x20.3x98 feet. Possession May 1, 1869.

1 WEST 28TH-ST.—One lot on the south side, 120 feet west of 6th-av., 20x100.4 feet.

EAST 29TH-ST.—Four lots on the north side, about 204.4 feet west of the Grand Circle, or 6th-av. entrance, each 20x100.4 feet.

EAST 30TH-ST.—Two lots on the north side, 180 feet east of 1st-av., each 20x100.10 feet.

Subject to a mortgage of $6,000 whose money may remain on bond and mortgage for three years.

Sale will be peremptory to the highest bidder.

ALEX. W. TOWNSEND, Plaintiff's Attorney.

Maps at No. 5 Pine-st.

HENRY M. LEWIS, Auctioneer.

HENRY M. LEWIS WILL SELL at auction, on SATURDAY, Feb. 13, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 6 Liberty-st., the three-story and basement brick dwelling, and furniture, the property of a gentleman, leaving the city, at Nos. 10 and 12 Lexington-av., Gramercy Park, consisting of Brussels, and tapestry carpets, gilt-frame hall and mantel mirrors, black-walnut parlor suits, Anthony Quinn's chairs, black-walnut and other bedsteads, black-walnut and other chamber furniture, black-walnut and maple dining-room furniture, Wilton and other carpets, Brussels and other rugs, oil-cloths, gas fixtures, plated ware, and numerous other articles, including the kitchen utensils, Veranda, lawn, oil-paintings and engravings, Drapery, China and glass ware, French clocks, gilt-and-parlor stoves, ranges, refrigerators, &c. &c.

Also, at 12 o'clock,
several very fine reserved pianos, by the best makers.

R. A. LAWRENCE, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF HOUSES and lots, at East New-York, by order of the executors of Robert Bilsborrow, deceased, on TUESDAY, the 16th day of February, at 12 o'clock, at the Howard House, at East New-York.—R. A. LAWRENCE, Auctioneer.

R. A. LAWRENCE, Auctioneer, will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, six two-story and one story and basement brick houses, newly and thoroughly well built, each 16x40; lots, situated on New-Jersey-av. Also, one vacant lot, on the corner of New-York-av. and Jerseyville-av. The property is very accessible, being reached by several lines of horse-cars from all the Brooklyn and Williamsburg ferries. Further particulars at office of auctioneer, No. 11 Pine-st.

R. A. LAWRENCE, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF HOUSES and lots, at East New-York, by order of the executors of Robert Bilsborrow, deceased, on TUESDAY, the 16th day of February, at 12 o'clock, at the Howard House, at East New-York.—R. A. LAWRENCE, Auctioneer.

R. A. LAWRENCE, Auctioneer, will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, six two-story and one story and basement frame houses, newly and thoroughly well built, each 16x40; lots, situated on New-Jersey-av. Also, one vacant lot, on the corner of New-York-av. and Jerseyville-av. The property is very accessible, being reached by several lines of horse-cars from all the Brooklyn and Williamsburg ferries. Further particulars at office of auctioneer, No. 11 Pine-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY IN NEW-YORK AND ON CENTRAL-AV., BELONGING TO THE ESTATE OF THE LATE JEREMIAH TILLEY.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Feb. 16, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom:

BD-AV.—No. 23, 24, 24½, 24¾ 26-st., a s. corr. of 1st-st.

1ST-AV.—Three-story and attic houses and lots, Nos. 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45, 47, 49, 51, 53, 55, 57, 59, 61, 63, 65, 67, 69, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, 83, 85, 87, 89, 91, 93, 95, 97, 99, 101, 103, 105, 107, 109, 111, 113, 115, 117, 119, 121, 123, 125, 127, 129, 131, 133, 135, 137, 139, 141, 143, 145, 147, 149, 151, 153, 155, 157, 159, 161, 163, 165, 167, 169, 171, 173, 175, 177, 179, 181, 183, 185, 187, 189, 191, 193, 195, 197, 199, 201, 203, 205, 207, 209, 211, 213, 215, 217, 219, 221, 223, 225, 227, 229, 231, 233, 235, 237, 239, 241, 243, 245, 247, 249, 251, 253, 255, 257, 259, 261, 263, 265, 267, 269, 271, 273, 275, 277, 279, 281, 283, 285, 287, 289, 291, 293, 295, 297, 299, 301, 303, 305, 307, 309, 311, 313, 315, 317, 319, 321, 323, 325, 327, 329, 331, 333, 335, 337, 339, 341, 343, 345, 347, 349, 351, 353, 355, 357, 359, 361, 363, 365, 367, 369, 371, 373, 375, 377, 379, 381, 383, 385, 387, 389, 391, 393, 395, 397, 399, 401, 403, 405, 407, 409, 411, 413, 415, 417, 419, 421, 423, 425, 427, 429, 431, 433, 435, 437, 439, 441, 443, 445, 447, 449, 451, 453, 455, 457, 459, 461, 463, 465, 467, 469, 471, 473, 475, 477, 479, 481, 483, 485, 487, 489, 491, 493, 495, 497, 499, 501, 503, 505, 507, 509, 511, 513, 515, 517, 519, 521, 523, 525, 527, 529, 531, 533, 535, 537, 539, 541, 543, 545, 547, 549, 551, 553, 555, 557, 559, 561, 563, 565, 567, 569, 571, 573, 575, 577, 579, 581, 583, 585, 587, 589, 591, 593, 595, 597, 599, 601, 603, 605, 607, 609, 611, 613, 615, 617, 619, 621, 623, 625, 627, 629, 631, 633, 635, 637, 639, 641, 643, 645, 647, 649, 651, 653, 655, 657, 659, 661, 663, 665, 667, 669, 671, 673, 675, 677, 679, 681, 683, 685, 687, 689, 691, 693, 695, 697, 699, 701, 703, 705, 707, 709, 711, 713, 715, 717, 719, 721, 723, 725, 727, 729, 731, 733, 735, 737, 739, 741, 743, 745, 747, 749, 751, 753, 755, 757, 759, 761, 763, 765, 767, 769, 771, 773, 775, 777, 779, 781, 783, 785, 787, 789, 791, 793, 795, 797, 799, 801, 803, 805, 807, 809, 811, 813, 815, 817, 819, 821, 823, 825, 827, 829, 831, 833, 835, 837, 839, 841, 843, 845, 847, 849, 851, 853, 855, 857, 859, 861, 863, 865, 867, 869, 871, 873, 875, 877, 879, 881, 883, 885, 887, 889, 891, 893, 895, 897, 899, 901, 903, 905, 907, 909, 911, 913, 915, 917, 919, 921, 923, 925, 927, 929, 931, 933, 935, 937, 939, 941, 943, 945, 947, 949, 951, 953, 955, 957, 959, 961, 963, 965, 967, 969, 971, 973, 975, 977, 979, 981, 983, 985, 987, 989, 991, 993, 995, 997, 999, 1001, 1003, 1005, 1007, 1009, 1011, 1013, 1015, 1017, 1019, 1021, 1023, 1025, 1027, 1029, 1031, 1033, 1035, 1037, 1039, 1041, 1043, 1045, 1047, 1049, 1051, 1053, 1055, 1057, 1059, 1061, 1063, 1065, 1067, 1069, 1071, 1073, 1075, 1077, 1079, 1081, 1083, 1085, 1087, 1089, 1091, 1093, 1095, 1097, 1099, 1101, 1103, 1105, 1107, 1109, 1111, 1113, 1115, 1117, 1119, 1121, 1123, 1125, 1127, 1129, 1131, 1133, 1135, 1137, 1139, 1141, 1143, 1145, 1147, 1149, 1151, 1153, 1155, 1157, 1159, 1161, 1163, 1165, 1167, 1169, 1171, 1173, 1175, 1177, 1179, 1181, 1183, 1185, 1187, 1189, 1191, 1193, 1195, 1197, 1199, 1201, 1203, 1205, 1207, 1209, 1211, 1213, 1215, 1217, 1219, 1221, 1223, 1225, 1227, 1229, 1231, 1233, 1235, 1237, 1239, 1241, 1243, 1245, 1247, 1249, 1251, 1253, 1255, 1257, 1259, 1261, 1263, 1265, 1267, 1269, 1271, 1273, 1275, 1277, 1279, 1281, 1283, 1285, 1287, 1289, 1291, 1293, 1295, 1297, 1299, 1301, 1303, 1305, 1307, 1309, 1311, 1313, 1315, 1317, 1319, 1321, 1323, 1325, 1327, 1329, 1331, 1333, 1335, 1337, 1339, 1341, 1343, 1345, 1347, 1349, 1351, 1353, 1355, 1357, 1359, 1361, 1363, 1365, 1367, 1369, 1371, 1373, 1375, 1377, 1379, 1381, 1383, 1385, 1387, 1389, 1391, 1393, 1395, 1397, 1399, 1401, 1403, 1405, 1407, 1409, 1411, 1413, 1415, 1417, 1419, 1421, 1423, 1425, 1427, 1429, 1431, 1433, 1435, 1437, 1439, 1441, 1443, 1445, 1447, 1449, 1451, 1453, 1455, 1457, 1459, 1461, 1463, 1465, 1467, 1469, 1471, 1473, 1475, 1477, 1479, 1481, 1483, 1485, 1487, 1489, 1491, 1493, 1495, 1497, 1499, 1501, 1503, 1505, 1507, 1509, 1511, 1513, 1515, 1517, 1519, 1521, 1523, 1525, 1527, 1529, 1531, 1533, 1535, 1537, 1539, 1541, 1543, 1545, 1547, 1549, 1551, 1553, 1555, 1557, 1559, 1561, 1563, 1565, 1567, 1569, 1571, 1573, 1575, 1577, 1579, 1581, 1583, 1585, 1587, 1589, 1591, 1593, 1595, 1597, 1599, 1601, 1603, 1605, 1607, 1609, 1611, 1613, 1615, 1617, 1619, 1621, 1623, 1625, 1627, 1629, 1631, 1633, 1635, 1637, 1639, 1641, 1643, 1645, 1647, 1649, 1651, 1653, 1655, 1657, 1659, 1661, 1663, 1665, 1667, 1669, 1671, 1673, 1675, 1677, 1679, 1681, 1683, 1685, 1687, 1689, 1691, 1693, 1695, 1697, 1699, 1701, 1703, 1705, 1707, 1709, 1711, 1713, 1715, 1717, 1719, 1721, 1723, 1725, 1727, 1729, 1731, 1733, 1735, 1737, 1739, 1741, 1743, 1745, 1747, 1749, 1751, 1753, 1755, 1757, 1759, 1761, 1763, 1765, 1767, 1769, 1771, 1773, 1775, 1777, 1779, 1781, 1783, 1785, 1787, 1789, 1791, 1793, 1795, 1797, 1799, 1801, 1803, 1805, 1807, 1809, 1811, 1813, 1815, 1817, 1819, 1821, 1823, 1825, 1827, 1829, 1831, 1833, 1835, 1837, 1839, 1841, 1843, 1845, 1847, 1849, 1851, 1853, 1855, 1857, 1859, 1861, 1863, 1865, 1867, 1869, 1871, 1873, 1875, 1877, 1879, 1881, 1883, 1885, 1887, 1889, 1891, 1893, 1895, 1897, 1899, 1901, 1903, 1905, 1907, 1909, 1911, 1913, 1915, 1917, 1919, 1921, 1923, 1925, 1927, 1929, 1931, 1933, 1935, 1937, 1939, 1941, 1943, 1945, 1947, 1949, 1951, 1953, 1955, 1957, 1959, 1961, 1963, 1965, 1967, 1969, 1971, 1973, 1975, 1977, 1979, 1981, 1983, 1985, 1987, 1989, 1991, 1993, 1995, 1997, 1999, 2001, 2003, 2005, 2007, 2009, 2011, 2013, 2015, 2017, 2019, 2021, 2023, 2025, 2027, 2029, 2031, 2033, 2035, 2037, 2039, 2041, 2043, 2045, 2047, 2049, 2051, 2053, 2055, 2057, 2059, 2061, 2063, 2065, 2067, 2069, 2071, 2073, 2075, 2077, 2079, 2081, 2083, 2085, 2087, 2089, 2091, 2093, 2095, 2097, 2099, 2101, 2103, 2105, 2107, 2109, 2111, 2113, 2115, 2117, 2119, 2121, 2123, 2125, 2127, 2129, 2131, 2133, 2135, 2137, 2139, 2141, 2143, 2145, 2147, 2149, 2151, 2153, 2155, 2157, 2159, 2161, 2163, 2165, 2167, 2169, 2171, 2173, 2175, 2177, 2179, 2181, 2183, 2185, 2187, 2189, 2191, 2193, 2195, 2197, 2199, 2201, 2203, 2205, 2207, 2209, 2211, 2213, 2215, 2217, 2219, 2221, 2223, 2225, 2227, 2229, 2231, 2233, 2235, 2237, 2239, 2241, 2243, 2245, 2247, 2249, 2251, 2253, 2255, 2257, 2259, 2261, 2263, 2265, 2267, 2269, 2271, 2273, 2275, 2277, 2279, 2281, 2283, 2285, 2287, 2289, 2291, 2293, 2295, 2297, 2299, 2301, 2303, 2305, 2307, 2309, 2311, 2313, 2315, 2317, 2319, 2321, 2323, 2325, 2327, 2329, 2331, 2333, 2335, 2337, 2339, 2341, 2343, 2345, 2347, 2349, 2351, 2353, 2355, 2357, 2359, 2361, 2363, 2365, 2367, 2369, 2371, 2373, 2375, 2377, 2379, 2381, 2383, 2385, 2387, 2389, 2391, 2393, 2395, 2397, 2399, 2401, 2403, 2405, 2407, 2409, 2411, 2413, 2415, 2417, 2419, 2421, 2423, 2425, 2427, 2429, 2431, 2433, 2435, 2437, 2439, 2441, 2443, 2445, 2447, 2449, 2451, 2453, 2455, 2457, 2459, 2461, 2463, 2465, 2467, 2469, 2471, 2473, 2475, 2477, 2479, 2481, 2483, 2485, 2487, 2489, 2491, 2493, 2495, 2497, 2499, 2501, 2503, 2505, 2507, 2509, 2511, 2513, 2515, 2517, 2519, 2521, 2523, 2525, 2527, 2529, 2531, 2533, 2535, 2537, 2539, 2541, 2543, 2545, 2547, 2549, 2551, 2553, 2555, 2557, 2559, 2561, 2563, 2565, 2567, 2569, 2571, 2573, 2575, 2577, 2579, 2581, 2583, 2585, 2587, 2589, 2591, 2593, 2595, 2597, 2599, 2601, 2603, 2605, 2607, 2609, 2611, 2613, 2615, 2617, 2619, 2621, 2623, 2625, 2627, 2629, 2631, 2633, 2635, 2637, 2639, 2641, 2643, 2645, 2647, 2649, 2651, 2653, 2655, 2657, 2659, 2661, 2663, 2665, 2667, 2669, 2671, 2673, 2675, 2677, 2679, 2681, 2683, 2685, 2687, 2689, 2691, 2693, 2695, 2697, 2699, 2701, 2703, 2705, 2707, 2709, 2711, 2713, 2715, 2717, 2719, 2721, 2723, 2725, 2727, 2729, 2731, 2733, 2735, 2737, 2739, 2741, 2743, 2745, 2747, 2749, 2751, 2753, 2755, 2757, 2759, 2761, 2763, 2765, 2767, 2769, 2771, 2773, 2775, 2777, 2779, 2781, 2783, 2785, 2787, 2789, 2791, 2793, 2795, 2797, 2799, 2801, 2803, 2805, 2807, 2809, 2811, 2813, 2815, 2817, 2819, 2821, 2823, 2825, 2827, 2829, 2831, 2833, 2835, 2837, 2839, 2841, 2843, 2845, 2847, 2849, 2851, 2853, 2855, 2857, 2859, 2861, 2863, 2865, 2867, 2869, 2871, 2873, 2875, 2877, 2879, 2881, 2883, 2885, 2887, 2889, 2891, 2893, 2895, 2897, 2899, 2901, 2903, 2905, 2907, 2909, 2911, 2913, 2915, 2917, 2919, 2921, 2923, 2925, 2927, 2929, 2931, 2933, 2935, 2937, 2939, 2941, 2943, 2945, 2947, 2949, 2951, 2953, 2955, 2957, 2959, 2961, 2963, 2965, 2967, 2969, 2971, 2973, 2975, 2977, 2979, 2981, 2983, 2985, 2987, 2989, 2991, 2993, 2995, 2997, 2999, 3001, 3003, 3005, 3007, 3009, 3011, 3013, 3015, 3017, 3019, 3021, 3023, 3025, 3027, 3029, 3031, 3033, 3035, 3037, 3039, 3041, 3043, 3045, 3047, 3049, 3051, 3053, 3055, 3057, 3059, 3061, 3063, 3065, 3067, 3069, 3071, 3073, 3075, 3077, 3079, 3081, 3083, 3085, 3087, 3089, 3091,

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND BELFAST.
WEEKLY ANCHOR LINE.
Steamships Circle-built Steamships, are intended to sail
EVERY SATURDAY
From Pier No. 20 North River, 12 o'clock, noon.
EUROPA.....Feb. 20 | CALEDONIA.....Mar. 6
UNITED KINGDOM.....Feb. 27 | BRITANNIA.....Mar. 13
INDIA.....Feb. 27 | COLUMBIA.....Mar. 20
RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN GUINEAS.
Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $80 and $90.
Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $150.
Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; intermediate, $40.
Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $30.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.
For further information apply on the steamer, foot of Dey-st., or at the Company's offices, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid steamships on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 46 North River, as follows:
ST. LAURENT.....LOBANO.....SATURDAY, Feb. 13
VILLE DE PARIS.....DUCHESNE.....SATURDAY, Mar. 6
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,)
TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First cabin, $80; second cabin, $50.
TO PARIS.
Including railway tickets furnished on board.
First cabin, $85; second cabin, $60.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
American travelers going on the continent of Europe avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of changing the Channel, saving time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, VIA HALIFAX, CALLING AT CORK, FROM LIVERPOOL.
SAILING EVERY WEDNESDAY.
CHINA.....Feb. 17 | AUSTRALASIAN.....Mar. 3
CUBA.....Feb. 24 | RUSSIA.....Mar. 10
JAVA.....Mar. 3 | ASIA.....Mar. 17
Passage money payable in gold.
Cabin.....$120 | Second Cabin.....$70
Cabin to Paris.....$145
No steerage passengers.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading having the value thereof will be signed by owners.
Through bills of lading for Boston, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent and the Mediterranean for sale.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.
REGULAR LINE FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier No. 45 North River, every WEDNESDAY.
MINNESOTA.....Feb. 17, at 2 P. M.
NEVADA (new).....Feb. 24, at 12 M.
COLORADO.....March 3, at 10 A. M.
NEBRASKA.....March 10, at 2 P. M.
Cabin passage, $80, gold; Steerage, $30, currency.
Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms.
For freight or passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 17 Wall-st.
For steerage passage apply at
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

CUNARD LINE OF STEAMERS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY TUESDAY.
SIBERIA.....Feb. 16 | TARIFA.....Mar. 4
ALEPPO.....Feb. 23 | TRIPOLI.....Mar. 11
RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK.
Cabin.....$80 Gold. | Steerage.....$30 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown to Boston or Portland, $30 currency.
For freight or passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling-green.
For steerage passage, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
U.S. Mail Line of mail steamers are appointed to sail from
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....Saturday, Feb. 13, 1 P. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Saturday, Feb. 20, 12 M.
ITALY (via Halifax).....Saturday, Feb. 27, 1 P. M.
ERIN (via Halifax).....Saturday, March 13, 1 P. M.
And thereafter SATURDAY and Alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
PAYABLE IN GOLD. | PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
First Cabin.....$100 | First Cabin.....$80
To London.....105 | To London.....85 and 90
To Paris.....115 | To Paris.....95 and 97
Return.....$180 | Return.....$145
St. John's, N. F., by | St. John's, N. F., by
Branch Steamer.....$40 | Branch Steamer.....$30
Passengers also are booked to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at lowest rates.
Tickets for the Irish fleet at reasonable rates by parties wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Office, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NATIONAL LINE.
THE STEAMSHIP THE QUEEN, GROGAN, Will leave SATURDAY, Feb. 13, at 2 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100; Steerage, $30 currency.
Sterling tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40, currency.
Apply at the Company's office, No. 68 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

STEAM COMMUNICATION DIRECT BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND NEW-ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIA, VIA PANAMA.
THE NEW-ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIAN ROYAL MAIL COMPANY dispatch a steamer every month, sailing from Panama about the 20th, with the mails for all the British and adjacent islands in the Pacific Ocean. The steamer for March will leave New-York for Aspinwall on the 9th, which month will make the necessary connection. Passengers and cargo booked through from New-York to the several colonial ports.
A special steamer runs to the newly discovered gold region of Rockhampton.
For further information regarding rates of freight, passage money, &c., apply at the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's office, 2 Wall-st.
CHARLES W. WEST, Agent,
No. 22 William-st., New-York.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.
Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:
First Cabin.
Outside. Inside. Second Cabin. Steerage.
$250 $200 $150 $75
Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon,
FOUR TIMES A MONTH,
On 1st, 9th, 16th and 24th,
except when these days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicines and attendance free.
FEB. 16—RISING STAR, Capt. King, connecting with GOLDEN AGE, Capt. Farnsworth.
MARCH 1—Steamship Feb. 9 connectedly with steamer CHINA, leaving Feb. 9 connectedly with steamer CHINA, leaves Hong-Kong for San Francisco on March 4, 9th, for Panama and Japan.
For passage tickets and all further information, apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st.
J. B. BABY, Agent.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS BY PACIFIC MAIL Steamship Company's steamer RISING STAR, sailing on TUESDAY, 16th inst., at 12 M. Freight received until 4 P. M. on MONDAY, 15th inst. The Small Steamships adhered to Panama in collecting inland charges.
J. B. BABY, Agent.

FOR MOBILE,
VIA FERNANDINA ROUTE.
The Florida Railroad Company will dispatch the side-wheel steamer
ALABAMA, Capt. LEBRUNE,
On SATURDAY, Feb. 20, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 20 North River, foot of Warren-st. Cargo delivered without lighterage at Mobile. Is now receiving. Insurance guaranteed at one and a half per cent. to Mobile. Bills of lading and through tickets given to Selma, Montgomery, and all points in the interior at lower rates than any other line.
Has splendid cabin accommodations for passengers; quick dispatch to the interior.
For freight or passage, apply to
J. F. PATTERSON, Agent,
No. 78 Chambers-st.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 2d of every month.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. THELEFSEN, Feb. 22.
MISSISSIPPI, Capt. C. H. BLACK, March 22.
MERRIMACK, Capt. W. WIRT ADAMS.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 3 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.
UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE BAHAMA GOVERNMENT FOR CARRYING THE MAILS.
THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the splendid side-wheel steamer
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. E. Adams, Feb. 20,
at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River. For freight or passage, apply on board or to
A. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
THE CROMWELL LINE.
Steamships of this Line will leave Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:
PARIPOSA.....KEENER.....SATURDAY, Feb. 13
GEO. CROMWELL.....VAIL.....SATURDAY, Feb. 20
Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates. For passage, first and second cabin, apply to
H. R. CROMWELL & CO., No. 46 West-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, SEMI-WEEKLY.
BLACK STAR INDEPENDENT LINE.
OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY.
The fine steamship MONTGOMERY will leave Pier No. 13 North River, on SATURDAY, Feb. 13, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage apply to
E. LOWNDES, Agent, No. 34 West-st.
Cabin passage $20.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.—REGULAR LINE.—The fast and elegant side-wheel steamship MAGNOLIA, R. H. CROWELL, Commander, will leave Pier No. 5 North River, SATURDAY, Feb. 13, at 3 P. M. Insure Pier No. 5 North River. Cabin passage reduced to $15. Through bills of lading for all points South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston, C. H. MINOT & CO.; Savannah, JOHN DEALY.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 72 William-st.
The steamship SARAGOSSA, Will sail on the following THURSDAY.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A SMALL FAMILY LIVING IN A Brown-stone brownstone house, in one of the finest localities in the City, is desirous of meeting with a party of adults who wish to make an arrangement for board, for any room for a special home, without the care of housekeeping; only first-class parties need answer. Address G. S. WINSLOW, Station F.

WANTED—THREE ROOMS ON SECOND floor, with board, for a gentleman, wife and daughter; must be between 4th and 7th ave., above 23d-st. Address with particulars, W. C. E., Box No. 3,288 Post-Office.

A NO. 14 STE-ST., BETWEEN STE-Ann and Gouverneur-sts.—A large front room, with Pimpton bedstead, to let, with or without board.

NO. 17 EAST 14TH ST., (NEW NO. 11.)—An elegant suite of rooms, on second floor, to let with board; also, front room on fourth floor. Most first-class.

A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE OR one or two gentlemen, can find a comfortable home with Jackson living in their own house; Sabbath-school parties preferred. No. 122 East 30th-st.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET, to a quiet, good, respectable tenant, with board, two rooms, furnished or unfurnished; the best of references required. Inquire at No. 112 East 23d-st.

ROOMS, WITH BOARD.—A GENTLEMAN and wife can be accommodated in a quietly private, first-class brownstone house, near 4th-av. Address, with full name, to Box No. 4,061 Post-Office.

NO. 170 5TH-AV., CORNER OF 22D.—Large front room, with bay-window, on second floor, with private table if desired.

A NO. 213 EAST 14TH-ST.—A LITTLE room for single gentleman, with board; French spoken.

NO. 68 LEXINGTON-AV., (NEW NO. 74,) near 27th-st., family will let a nicely furnished room on third floor to a gentleman, without board.

TO LET—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, A FUR-nished room, on second floor, to a gentleman, with first board. Call at No. 18 East 19th-st.

TO LET—AT NO. 7 WEST 8TH-ST. (OVER Lord's clothing establishment) a suite of rooms, to gentleman, without board; also one single room.

NO. 247 EAST 15TH-ST.—TO LET, A large front room, furnished and with or without board.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—WASHINGTON AVENUE near Lafayette, three-story Mansard-roof brick house, 22x42; grounds 100ft; Stable, three-story French roof; house contains 18 rooms, main hall 10ft wide, mahogany finish, marble mantels, marble hearths, porches and bay windows in out rooms; dining room on main floor; pantry and refrigerator built in; house has furnace, hot and cold water, bath, &c.; 2d floor ventilating registers in every chamber; two large closets; 3d floor, 4 chambers, clear alarm and billiard room; built by day's work for present owner. Address Box No. 1,813 Post-Office, New-York; or WYCKOFF & LITTLE, No. 74 Cedar-st., or No. 181 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, $8,000—AN ELegant and substantial three-story brownstone dwelling, brick with extensions, lots and out of ground consisting of four lots, tastefully laid out; house has all improvements; neighborhood, one of the most desirable class. Apply to Mr. Jackson, 24 Kellogg-st., second house northerly out of Tompkins-av., or to H. H. HOOPER, at Hulsen Brothers' piano-forte warerooms, No. 48 East 14th-st., New-York.

INVESTORS IN NINETEENTH WARD, Brooklyn, supposed with well-known engineer, No. 6 Nassau-st., New-York, or JOHNSON & MILLER's next good auction sale, to take place on THURSDAY, Feb. 18, at Exchange Salesroom. Make note of this. Every lot will be sold, through the order of Reitenbach and Hooper-st. are to be included in the sale. Maps now ready.

NINETEENTH WARD, BROOKLYN.—For the splendid lots in this favorite locality, including gas, water and valuable south-west corner of Reitenbach and Hooper-st., are to be sold at auction by JOHNSON & MILLER, at 12 o'clock, on THURSDAY, Feb. 18, at Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York. Secure maps of this great sale at 6 Nassau-st., New-York.

CARLTON-AV., BROOKLYN.—THE finest and most elegantly furnished dwellings, glorious grounds, chandeliers and gas fixtures, &c., &c., &c.,

ALBANY.

The Bribery and Corruption Committee—The Midland Railroad—Discussion on the Governor's Message.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Friday, Feb. 12, 1869.

The Senate had a brief session to-day and adjourned over to Monday evening. The bill for submitting the new Constitution was up again in Committee of the Whole, and progressed so far as the adoption of Mr. O'DONNELL's amendment requiring a fourth ballot-box to enable the people to vote separately on section 15 of article 8, establishing uniform rule of taxation for real and personal property.

THE BRIBERY AND CORRUPTION COMMITTEE.

The Senate Committee appointed near the close of the last session of the Legislature to investigate the grounds for the prevalent rumors of corruption and bribery in connection with the railroad legislation of last session, have nearly finished the examination of witnesses and will present their report in the course of a week or ten days. From what I am able to learn of its contents, the report will fully sustain the general belief in the extraordinary corruption of the last Legislature, and will show a more lavish use of money to secure or prevent the legislation sought by the Erie Railroad Company than was ever known or dreamed of before. Under the present law for the prevention of bribery and corruption it will, of course, be impossible to fasten bribery on particular individuals, but the fact that nearly half a million of dollars was disbursed here last Winter to influence railroad legislation, admits of no doubt. The Committee will accompany their report by a bill amending the present law against bribery, so as to secure if possible the object aimed at. Senator HALE, the Chairman of the Investigating Committee before mentioned, to-day offered a resolution, which was adopted, directing an attachment to issue against HENRY THOMPSON, one of the directors of the Erie Railroad, who refuses or neglects to attend before the Committee and be examined. It is thought that THOMPSON could, if so disposed, throw some light upon the manner in which the Erie directors used its corruption fund, and whether any money, and if so how much, was paid to secure Gov. FENTON's signature to the bill which was engineered through the Legislature.

IN THE ASSEMBLY

the third reading of bills was the order of the day. The Oswego and New-York or "Midland" Railroad met with an unexpected obstruction in the shape of an amendment offered by Mr. HITCHMAN, prohibiting New-York City from taking stock in the road. The amendment was lost, but the bill failed to pass, and was laid on the table until its friends can muster more strength than they had in the House to-day. The Canal Committee reported adversely to the Senate bill appropriating $20,000 for repairs to the Albany Basin, which passed the Upper House after a three days' discussion. On motion of Mr. JACOBS the report was laid on the table for the reason that the Albany advocates of the bill had not had an opportunity to present its merits before the Committee.

THE MESSAGE DISCUSSED AGAIN.

That portion of the Governor's Message relating to the government of New-York City by Commissions came up again for discussion at a special session last evening, Mr. BURNS in the chair. Mr. BENEDICT resumed his argument begun on Thursday evening last in support of the Governor's views, and was followed by Messrs. HASCHAN, KERGAN, HATCHMAN and PLUNKETT, all Democrats from New-York. With the exception of Messrs. BENEDICT and HASCHAN's remarks, the speechifying was not particularly edifying. S.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE. ALBANY, Friday, Feb. 12.

Mr. NICHOLS presented the petition of the Buffalo St. Vincent's Orphan Asylum, asking the State for $10,000, to enlarge and repair the Asylum.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. CRAMER—To incorporate the members of the Shipowners' Association of the State of New-York, with a capital stock of $100,000.

By Mr. CAULDWELL—To provide for improving Centre-street in Peekskill.

BILLS PASSED.

To facilitate the construction of the Syracuse Railroad; to permit the Society for the Relief of Poor Widows with small children, to hold real and personal estate; to authorize the election of Police Commissioners in Syracuse; authorizing the town of Fort Covington, Franklin County, to raise $40,000 for the construction of a bridge over Salmon River.

To legalize the acts of EDWARD B. WHITE, a Justice of Peace.

The bill to organize a Police force at Syracuse, with amendments directing the four Commissioners to be taken equally from the two political organizations.

BILLS ORDERED TO A THIRD READING.

To provide for additional buildings for lunatics in the City of New-York.

The Senate Committee appointed to investigate certain charges of bribery upon measures relating to railway companies, reported that they had taken a large amount of testimony upon the subject, and would now be able to close the evidence, but for the failure of HENRY THOMPSON, of New-York, to appear before them, though twice subpoenaed.

A resolution was then adopted, directing the issuance of a writ of attachment, and ordering the Sergeant-at-Arms to seize and to bring the said HENRY THOMPSON before the Senate.

Adjourned until Monday evening.

ASSEMBLY.

PETITION.

A petition was presented from the St. Regis Indians, relative to a division of lands on their Reservation.

BILLS PASSED.

To amend the charter of the village of Union Springs. To incorporate Tiger Hose Company No. 1 of Utica. To amend the charter of the Troy and Albia House Railroad. Authorizing and confirming the sale of lots by the Green Hill Cemetery Association. To incorporate the Billy J. Clark Division No. 100 Sons of Temperance of Brooklyn New-York. In regard to the Normal School. To open Moore, Cooke and Varet streets from Bushwick-avenue to Bogart-street, in Brooklyn. Authorizing the Canal Commissioner to raise the roadbed in Fort Ann. In relation to the place of trial of certain offenses. To amend the charter of the village of Clarksville, Montgomery County. The bill to aid in the construction of the New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad, was lost, but the vote was reconsidered and the bill was laid on the table.

To amend the charter of the village of Red Creek, Wayne County.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. BENEDICT—To relinquish the title of the State to certain lands in Westfield, Chautauqua County.

By Mr. BARRETT—To incorporate the Louisville and Equinunk Bridge Company.

By Mr. FERRIS—To facilitate the construction of the Rondout and Oswego Railroad.

By Mr. AYRES—To repeal chapter 227 of the laws of 1848, relative to pilotage in the East River.

By Mr. JACOBS—To repeal all that part of the law, passed in 1866, relative to the construction of Quarantine buildings on Coney Island.

By Mr. JACOBS—For the construction of a road in Gravesend, Kings County.

By Mr. TRASHOR—To incorporate the Sixth-avenue Savings Bank, and naming corporators GEO. W. VARIAN, CHAS. KING, ABRAM DAVIS and others.

By Mr. FARLEY—For the drainage of lands in New Zealand.

By Mr. MORSELT—For the further extension of Prospect Park, in the City of Brooklyn.

By Mr. TILLMAN—To incorporate the Utica and Mohawk Railroad.

By Mr. RICHARDSON—To provide for the payment of interest on certain drafts, certificates, awards for damages and estimates for work done on canals.

By Mr. GERASCH—To facilitate the construction of the Black River and St. Lawrence Railroad.

By Mr. LA MOOZE—For the registration of births, marriages and deaths. The bill empowers the Governor to appoint a Superintendent of Statistics, with an office at Albany.

By Mr. BONGARDLANDER—To incorporate the Stadtman Hall Association in Ulster County.

By Mr. THORNTON—To amend the charter of Sodus, Wayne County.

By Mr. CAMERON—For the construction of a bridge in Carrol, Chautauqua County.

The bill for the improvement of the Albany Basin was reconsidered.

Adjourned until Monday evening.

Lincoln Banquet in Jersey City.

The Lincoln Association of Jersey City celebrated the birthday anniversary of the late President by a banquet at Cooper's Hall, in that city, last evening. About 125 persons sat down to enjoy the feast. The hall was decorated with national flags, and with portraits of WASHINGTON, Gen. SCOTT and Gen. GRANT, while a portrait of Mr. LINCOLN occupied a prominent position immediately in the rear of the chairs. Mr. W. W. WEBB, President of the Association, presided over the festivities. When full justice had been done to the edibles, the President announced the first regular toast—"The memory of ABRAHAM LINCOLN," which was drunk standing, and was responded to by Mr. R. W. THOMPSON, of Bergen.

The other toasts were responded to by Hon. R. E. Wakeman, Isaac Van Winkle, Capt. E. H. Ketchum, Rev. T. L. Deanes, Mayor O'Neil of Jersey City, Gen. Edward Jardine and Benj. Van Riper. Letters were read from Gens. Grant, Sherman, Sickles, Logan, Senator Wilson and others.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The Fitchburg Wife-Poisoning Case—The Facts and the True Story—Pyke and Her Crimes.

From Our Regular Correspondent.

BOSTON, Thursday, Feb. 11, 1869.

The "Fitchburg Wife-Poisoning Case," which has caused such intense excitement in Fitchburg and its neighborhood lately, and has created so much talk in the Boston papers, is rapidly becoming, to all appearances, no case at all. The sensational reports of the "case," which originated in one of the city evening papers and have been copied quite extensively throughout the country, stated to effect that Mrs. HANNAH PYKE, a respectable lady of Fitchburg, died suddenly from the effects of poison administered in lemonade and contained by her husband, Romanus D. PYKE, a respectable gentleman of Fitchburg; that the act was done because the husband desired to rid himself instantly of the company of the wife so, that he could marry a daughter of the wife by a former husband; that the daughter, one ADELAIDE EVANS, a young woman of about twenty-six years, of decidedly un-prepossessing appearance, was an accomplice of the husband, and that she was impelled to the performance of her part in the wicked work by the knowledge that she was about to become a mother, and that, if she was not married to PYKE, the father of her child, her fair fame as a virtuous girl, if any she had, (which, it seems, was a matter of considerable doubt,) would be sadly impaired. This made a very interesting story, and a really serious case; but, unfortunately for the cause of truth, it was not founded, to say very great extent, on fact.

PYKE was arrested and lodged in jail, and so, also, was the young woman ADELAIDE. The chemists brought the stomach of the deceased lady to this City and proceeded to analyze its contents, and the District-Attorney, Hon. W. W. RICE, of Worcester, and the counsel for the defendant, two prominent Fitchburg lawyers, proceeded to pick up evidence. Two weeks ago an attempt was made to have an examination, but it failed as the chemists had not finished their work. To-day another attempt was made but with no better success; the examination was again postponed for two weeks for the reason that the chemists were not ready to report the result of the analysis. Now the truth doubtless is that the chemists have not as yet found the slightest trace of poison in the stomach, and that they do not want to give up the search without finding something.

Mrs. PYKE it seems was a very leaky woman. At the time of her death she was under a medical treatment for a broken hip, received a week previous by a fall. She was laid down days, before her death on a lemonade and custard, and ate none of anything else. Taking this fact into consideration, many find it not very difficult to conclude that she died from natural causes. The story that PYKE prepared all her food during her sickness, gave it to her, followed no other person to have anything to do with it, and cautioned the young woman ADELAIDE against touching any of it, is denied in toto, and the author of it, an unlucky newspaper reporter, has been severely censured.

But, although he may not be guilty of the crime of murder, PYKE is surely guilty of the crime of adultery. He admits this. He confesses that for the past ten or twelve years he has been in the habit of having frequent criminal intercourse with the daughter ADELAIDE. But he promises to marry her immediately after the murder case is settled, should he be found, as he declares he is, "not guilty." The Court-room to-day was packed by a curious crowd of men and women, and much fault was found by these because the examination was postponed and the feast they hungered for was not given. PYKE is a large, fine-looking, well-dressed, gentlemanly-appearing man, and in form and feature resembles very much that well-known gentleman, at home and abroad, GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN.

THE LABOR MOVEMENT.

The Printers' Strike—The Clothing Cutters.

The journeymen book and job printers on strike met again yesterday afternoon at Botanic Hall, No. 68 East Broadway, and transacted a little routine business. No new aspect to their cause was reported. An adjournment took place until the evening, when the organization of a Cooperative Company was announced to take place.

Co-operative Printing Company.

This Company held a meeting yesterday evening at Botanic Hall, Mr. J. E. WILLIAMS presiding. The Secretary read the minutes of the last meeting, when the Constitution and By-laws were adopted. The Committee on By-laws reported that on examination it had been found that the New-York State Cooperative act of 1866 covered the ground, and recommended organization under this act, and the election of a temporary Board of Directors, as the act requires. The report was received. It was voted to reduce the capital stock from $50,000 to $20,000, and the number of shares from 5,000 to 2,000. A temporary board of seven directors was elected as follows: President, WM. BYRNE; Vice-President, Wm. Egan; Secretary and Treasurer, Charles H. Stone; Directors, Wm. H. Bailey, James R. Williams, Alexander Steele and J. W. Jaques.

It was voted that the books be opened to receive subscriptions to the stock, at Botanic Hall, on Monday, Feb. 15, at 10 A. M.

A tax of fifty cents was levied on the shareholders to meet current expenses, and the meeting adjourned subject to the call of the officers.

Clothing Cutter's Strike.

The clothing cutters, now on strike for $24 a week instead of $22 and $20, which were the wages they recently received, met again last night, at No. 10 Stanton-street. The employing houses reported as having given their adherence yesterday to the new scale of prices, were HALLE & CO., No. 42 Warren-street, BLUM & SON, and COLEMAN BROS., No. 43 Vesey-street. Those establishments where the men were ordered, by the President of the Union, on strike, are Messrs. WEST & STEREMBER & CO., No. 43 White-street, and THOS. ARGALL & CO. Those houses where the men have been several days on strike, are SONNEBORN & CO., DEBAUCHE & STERN, WM. MEYER & CO., STADLER & CO., WILLIAM C. BROWNING & CO., RANDOLPH, BIGELOW & CO., BROKAW BROS. It was reported last night that the two latter houses would probably meet the demands of the men on Monday; also that the men in four leading establishments, who had not yet joined the Union, were organizing to do so, and would strike when ordered. Several speeches were addressed the meeting, counseling firmness, and no adjustments took place until this evening. It was stated at the meeting of Thursday evening that the second foreman of STADLER & CO. had gone on that day to the shop of YOUNG & CO. and endeavored to draw away some of the men by a promise of employment the entire year at $24 a week. Messrs. STADLER & CO. have written to the Press of this City, saying that the statement was entirely unfounded and an utter falsehood.

A Singular Attempt at Fraud in Jersey City.

A singular trial is now pending in Hudson City, before Judge RANDOLPH, in which the defendants, JAMES FOLEY and EDWARD FOLEY are charged with conspiracy to defraud by means of a forged marriage certificate. It appears that a widow lady, Mrs. MARNE, died in Milan, Germany more than a year ago, leaving a large amount of property but no will. A man named MARTIN MAY, who had been acquainted with Mrs. MARNE, having met her in Hudson City while she was visiting there, resolved to obtain possession of the property, and, it is alleged, entered into an agreement with the brothers FOLEY, the defendants in this case, to divide the profits of the enterprise with them in case of success, if they would assist him in proving his marriage with the deceased. The two FOLEYS approached Justice MARNE, of Hudson City, according to the testimony of that gentleman, and offered him a large sum to make out a certificate of marriage between MAY and Mrs. MARNE. They were refused, but succeeded subsequently, as is alleged, in procuring a forged certificate and in having it recorded in the County Clerk's office. Upon laying claim to the property of Mrs. MARNE, however, MAY found that his way was not so easy, and an investigation having revealed the fraud, the two FOLEYS were arrested and indicted by the Grand Jury. The case was not finished yesterday, but was adjourned to Monday next.

Auction of Theatrical Wardrobes and Music.

A very large sale of second-hand theatrical wardrobes and opera scores took place on Thursday at the auction rooms of S. HERMAN, No. 12 Bowery. The articles were gathered in Europe and sent to Havana on speculation, with a view to their being purchased for Cuban and Mexican account. The high-priced dresses of the shipper, which Cuba and Mexico had hitherto featured, were disappointed by the unsettled state of both countries, and this marine was consequently reserved to the value of the goods, according to the catalogue, was $100,000. They sold for only $9,000. Velvet suits, of various colors, ranged from $4 to $24; Roman suits of satin, ranged from $4 to $12; knee suits, 25 cents to $3; hats, 25 cents to $2; boots, 25 cents to $3, and other articles in proportion. The opera scores were purchased chiefly by one person, who makes a specialty of dealing in them. They ranged in price from 25 to $40. The latter rate was paid for those of "William Tell," which realized much in demand, the former, for "Maria de Rohan." Other scores brought from $15 to $20. They comprised all the operas that have been presented in this country, with several others unknown here. There was a large array of theatrical and opera managers, actors and masquerade costumers. A party from Paterson bought $2,000 worth of dresses for fancy ball purposes; BOOGER'S theatre took $800 worth, LINGARD, of the Theatre Comique, bought considerable, as also did the wardrobe keeper of WALLACK, BROUGHAM and WOOD; KELLY & LEON were large buyers, as were, also, the costumers of this City. All purchasers were highly satisfied with their bargains.

A Gang of Three Burglars Surprised in Open Daylight—Arrest of Two of the Thieves.

At 7:30 o'clock yesterday morning three burglars entered the hall door of the premises No. 413 Broadway, which had just been opened by the janitor of the building, and succeeded in making unmolested progress as far as the third floor, occupied by Messrs. CHAS. E. HARTUNG & CO., dealers in house hair. They then deliberately pried open the door with a jimmy and after rapidly ransacking the premises packed up about $1,800 worth of hair, which they placed in a bag. At the moment of leaving the place they were suddenly confronted by Mr. HARTUNG, who was about to open the store. The proprietor at once took the full scope of the situation and made an effort to arrest the entire gang, but was quickly daunted by the overwhelming odds against him. One of the burglars dashed his clenched fist full into Mr. HARTUNG's face which staggered him for a moment and bruised his face in a shocking manner. By thus clearing away the obstacle to their egress from the place the thieves leaped down the second flights of stairs between them and the street, and as an alarm had been given two of them made a narrow entrance into a barber shop near by, where they pretended to want attention. Roundsman KNIGHT and Officer CLINTON, of the Fourteenth Precinct, had heard the cry of "Stop thief," and soon followed the two men into the barber shop and effected their desperate attempt to escape through a rear door.

The prisoners gave their names as JAMES MARSH and JAMES LONG, though they were subsequently identified as MIKE BARRIGER and JAMES LOVE. In possession of MARSH, other BARRIGER, were found a number of false keys and several pawn-tickets representing a variety of merchandise, supposed to have been stolen. A large jimmy was found in Mr. HARTUNG's place, which had been dropped by the thieves in their flight. The prisoners were arraigned before Justice HOGAN, at the Tombs, on Thursday morning. The examination of the prisoners was attended by an excited crowd of friends to the accused, who seemed quite dissatisfied with the result.

The Germans and the Naturalization Laws.

The German Republican Central Committee held a meeting last night at its headquarters, Steuben House, Bowery, Gen. SIGEL presiding. After the usual routine business, a delegation from the German Republicans of Hudson County, N. J., with the object of cooperation in national questions, was received. The sub-committee, appointed to confer with a similar committee from the German Union Democratic General Committee, concerning the amendment of the naturalization laws, was heard. The resolutions adopted by the joint committees were: First, that the importance of inculcating a proper knowledge of the Constitution, especially, that naturalization should be facilitated as much as possible, and the period fixed for the attainment of full citizenship shortened, and should not be intrusted exclusively to the United States Courts; Thirdly, that the action of Congress in this matter deserves the support of the German-born citizens. These resolutions were unanimously adopted; also, that the same should be presented in a petition to Congress, that a mass meeting of all the German citizens in support of these steps should be called; and that the Press be called upon to assist the movement. The action of the German Republican Central Committee was communicated to the Democratic Committee, which adopted the above resolutions with a slight alteration.

The Committee consists of Mr. Marcus Ottenburg, Mr. Andreas Willmann, Dr. Hartwig Cuno, Dr. Hermann Muller, Mr. Arnold Benson (Republicans; Mr. Magnus Gross, Dr. W. Schirmer, Mr. H. Schroeder, Mr. Henry Seipt, Mr. W. Stark, Democrats.

Contested Seats in the Legislature.

The Legislative Committee now in session at the Metropolitan Hotel, investigating the alleged frauds as to the election of members who hold seats in the General Assembly which are contested, promises to have a deal of business brought before it for investigation. The cases concerning which testimony is now being, or is to be, taken, are those of HAWKINS against DECKER, MCKENZIE against WHELAN, ZIMMER against CAMPBELL, RIDLEY against TRAINOR and MCLEOD against HALPIN. In the first mentioned case, Mr. JOHN DECKER, Ex-Chief Engineer of the New-York Fire Department, who now represents Richmond County in the Assembly, finds a contestant in the person of Mr. HAWKINS, who claims that he is rightfully entitled to the seat filled by Mr. DECKER. The testimony in this case is all in, the last of the witnesses having been examined yesterday, and it is to be forthwith sent to Albany.

The witnesses examined yesterday were THEODORE BARKER, First District of Richmond; HYACINTHE LEFEBRE, First District of Castleton; EDMUND HARRISON, First District of Castleton; JAMES HENRY, Second District of Middletown; JOSEPH WISKNOLD, Second District of Middletown; ARTHUR BIRDSALL, Second District of Middletown; NICHOLAS T. MCCARTHY, First District of Castleton. All the other cases are from this City. In that of ZIMMER against CAMPBELL, a large number of witnesses have been examined, and it is thought that the case will be closed to-day. Mr. THOMAS J. CAMPBELL is the sitting member. In the case of MCKENZIE against WHELAN, the latter gentleman is the sitting member. The investigation of this case has also been commenced, but the testimony will not be completed until probably the latter part of next week. In the other cases no witnesses have yet been examined. The Committee of Investigation consists of Messrs. BRODMAN, of Dutchess, SELKRING, of Clinton, COVANT, of Suffolk, N. B. SMITH, of Oswego, and MOSELEY, of Kings. The investigations have been proceeding since the 20th of January, and with the exception of two days, when the Committee met at Fort Richmond, Staten Island, its sessions have been held at the Metropolitan Hotel. It is the intention of the members to sit during the coming recess of the Legislature, so that on the reassembling of that body they may be ready to give a complete report. The Committee will continue the taking of testimony in the Zimmer-Campbell case at 11 o'clock this morning.

The Benedict Robbery.

Our readers will remember that last Monday evening, about 7:30 o'clock, two men broke in the window of the store of BENEDICT BROS., No. 491 Broadway, and stole a tray containing twenty-four rings, valued at $1,800. The act was witnessed by dozens of persons, but the thieves were so rapid in the execution of their plot that very few obtained such a view of their persons as enabled them to give anything approaching to a detailed description of the marauders. Detectives TULLY and MURPHY, however, on the next day arrested MAURICE LEONARD and JOHN TRINKLE on suspicion of having been engaged in the affair, and have succeeded in obtaining sufficient evidence against them to secure their commitment for trial. They were yesterday held by Justice SHANDLEY in $5,000 bail each to appear at the General Sessions. This action of the Magistrate is based chiefly upon the affidavit of MINNIE CHAPMAN, No. 67 Broome-street, who swears that she saw the man break in the window, and that LEONARD closely resembles him. TRINKLE is held mainly upon the testimony of Officer FAIRCHILD, who says he saw him immediately prior to the robbery in the vicinity of BENEDICT'S store. Both men persisted in denying their guilt, and they can prove where they were at the time of the robbery by a dozen witnesses.

Funeral of James C. Lord.

The funeral of the late JAMES COWPER LORD took place yesterday morning in the Presbyterian Church corner of Fifth-avenue and Eighteenth-street. It was largely attended. Soon after 11 o'clock the funeral cortège entered the church, preceded by four clergymen—Rev. Drs. Ira Hall and Adams, and Rev. Messrs. Magie and Maxfield, of New-Jersey. The pall-bearers were Messrs. Morris K. Jesup, R. L. Kennedy, G. G. Ward, Lathrop, Geo. Fuller, C. D. Dickey, Roosevelt and W. E. Dodge. The body of the deceased, which was inclosed in a handsome casket, was followed by the family and a long train of mourners. The services were of a very simple character, and were most impressively performed by Rev. Dr. John Hall.

Alleged Swindle.

Yesterday HIRAM J. MESSENGER was arrested upon a charge of defrauding RUDOLPH KEHN, No. 169 Avenue A, out of four United States bonds for $1,000 each. The complaint was made on the 16th of December last, and alleges that the complainant intrusted MESSENGER, who was in the banking business, with the bonds merely as a deposit, but that Messenger broke open the envelope containing them, and having put the bonds without any endorsement with PERIN, Jr., in order that Messenger, at the time, he received the deposit, knew that he was insolvent and that he subsequently took advantage of the bankrupt act. The accused contended that the transaction of the complainant, but was held for an examination.

Blind Association.

The gentlemen interested in organizing the Association for the Blind met yesterday afternoon at the North River savings Bank. Rev. Dr. SCOTT stated that the Committee on Organization had been considerably embarrassed by the difference of opinion among the blind people themselves as to the objects to be aimed at, and by the steps already taken by various individuals. In view of these considerations the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That we now proceed to elect the officers, leaving to the committee appointed by them to fill the place, and to the action of the Association, the duties of the office, and to the action of the Association, the duties of the office, and to the action of the Association, the duties of the office